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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 54 AUGUST, 1929 No. 14

County Number

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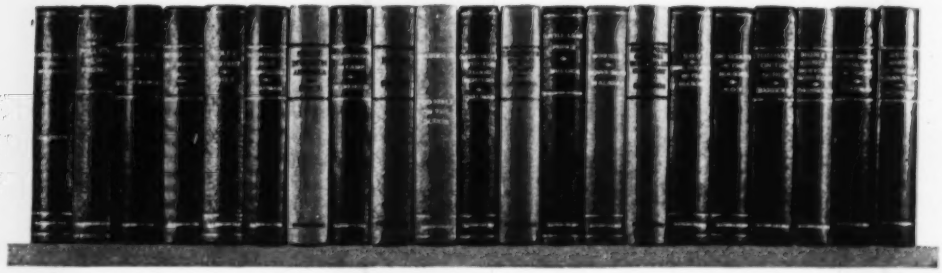

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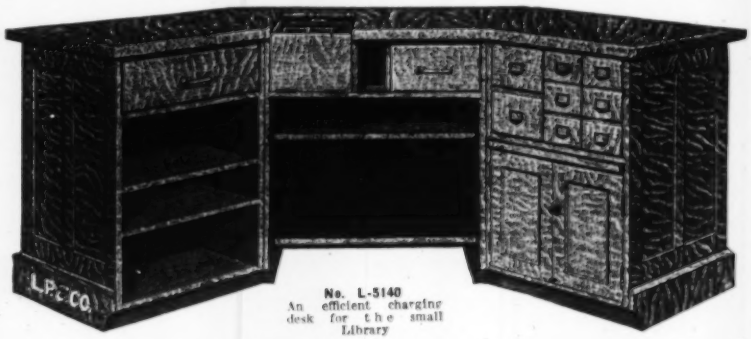

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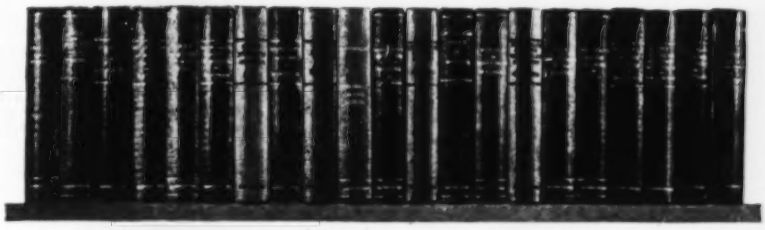

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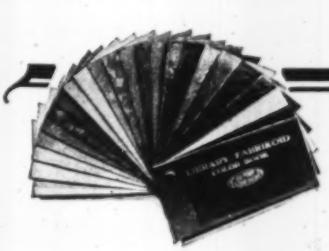

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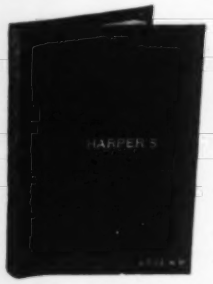

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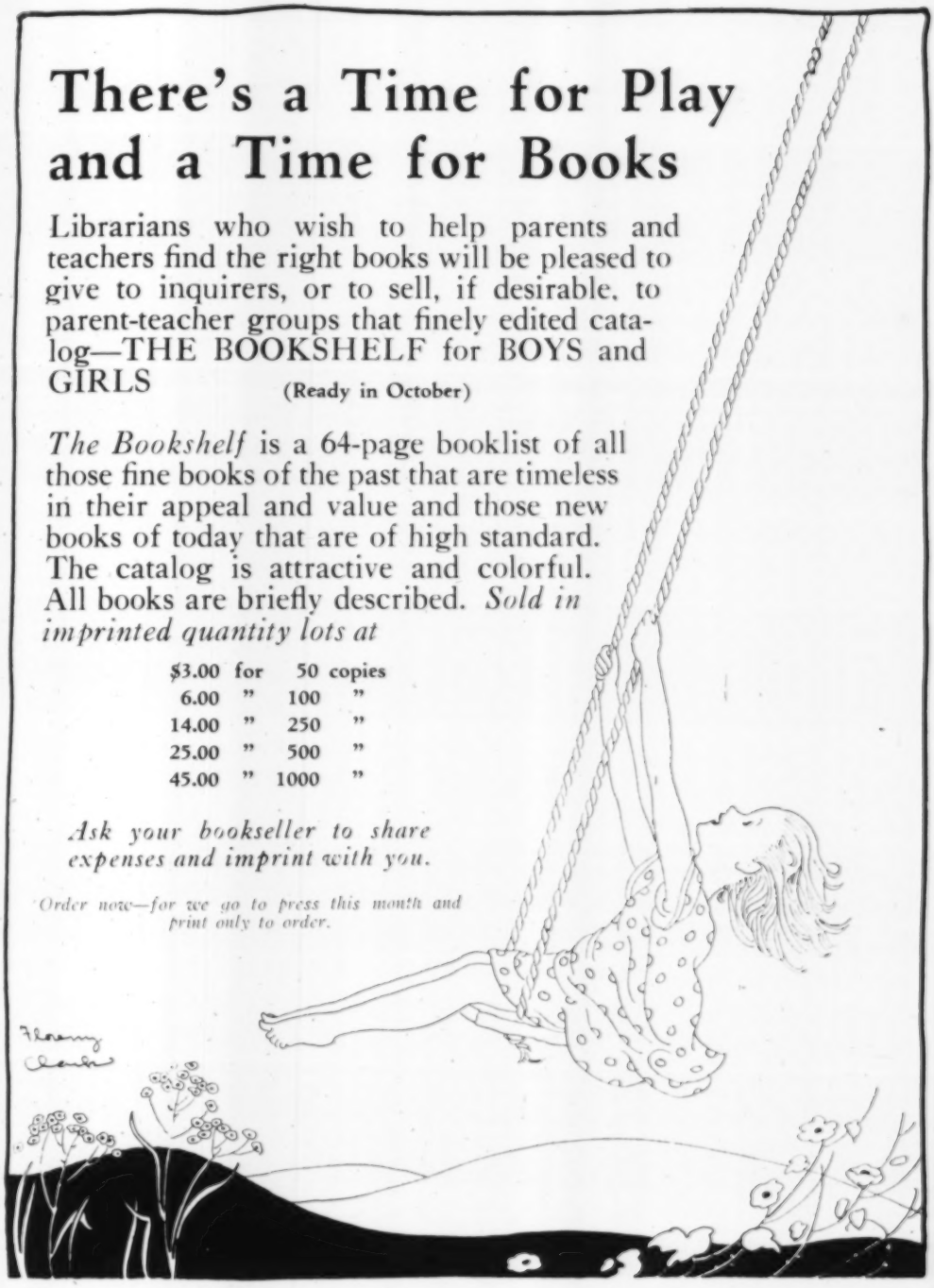

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Mit dem Erscheinen der vierten Lieferung ist Band I der ersten Abteilung der Minerva-Handbücher (Die Bibliotheken, Deutsches Reich) vollständig geworden. Diese Lieferung enthält die Nachträge, sowie den Anhang und das Register. Der Subskriptionspreis für den kompletten Band beträgt 49.—für das geheftete Exemplar und M 52.—für das gebundene. Vom 1. November ab erlischt der Subskriptionspreis. Alle bis zu diesem Tage eingehenden Bestellungen werden zu diesem Vorzugspreise ausgeführt. Ab 1. November wird der Preis von M 55.—für das geheftete Exemplar und M 58.—für das gebundene Exemplar in Kraft treten.

MUSEUMSKUNDE

Vierteljahreschrift für Verwaltung und Technik öffentlicher und privater Sammlungen. Amtliches Organ des Deutschen Museumsbundes. Begründet von Karl Koetschau. Neue Folge unter ständiger Mitarbeit von Dr. K. K. Eberlein (Berlin) u. Direktor Prof. Dr. A. Schramm (Leipzig). Hrsg. von Dr. K. H. Jacob-Friesen, Erstem Direktor des Provinzialmuseums zu Hannover. Der Abonnementspreis beträgt 30.—RM im Jahre.

Die neue Folge baut auf den alten bewährten Grundsätzen auf, hat sich aber weitere Ziele gesteckt, um den nach der technischen und wissenschaftlichen Seite hin erweiterten Aufgaben des gegenwärtigen Museumswesens vollständig gerecht zu werden. Die Zeitschrift wird laufend über alle museumskundlichen Fragen orientieren, über Sammel- und Forschungsarbeiten, Beamtenausbildung, Museumsliteratur und -Markt, Kunsterziehung, Führungs- und Unterrichtswesen u. s.

DIE TYPEN DER INKUNABELZEIT

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EUROPA UND DER FASCISMUS

Von Dr. **Hermann Heller,** a.ö. Prof. des öffentlichen Rechts a.d. Universität Berlin. Oktav. 137 Seiten. Geh. M 7.—

Das Buch untersucht die Frage was der Fascismus, der den Anspruch erhebt, die europäische Staatskrise zu hellen und das Gesicht des neuen Jahrhunderts zu prägen der europäischen Staatenwelt an Ideen und Werken zu bieten hat. Zu diesem Zwecke schildert es den fascistischen Staatsaufbau und das durch die Diktatur in Italien geleistete. Eine solche Untersuchung ist gerade heute am Platze wo der Fascismus einen vorläufigen Abschluss seiner Entwicklung hinter sich hat und viele Staaten auf ein ähnliches Regime gekommen sind.

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The September first issue will be devoted especially to the Rome Congress, including Dr. Putnam's remarkable paper and Dr. Koch's summarized report of the proceedings. Fall announcements of Publishers will be included in the advertising pages of this number—an excellent place for librarians to check up on fall publications.

The September fifteenth number will be devoted to School Library work with special articles by Edith A. Lathrop, Assistant Specialist in Rural Education, U. S. Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.; Joseph S. Butterweck, Assistant Professor of Education, Temple University; Edith L. Cook, School of Library Service, Western Reserve University, and others.

November brings an added feature. Each month an entire page will be devoted to reviews of children's books prepared by Helen Martin, Chief Instructor in Children's Work, Western Reserve University School of Library Science, Cleveland, Ohio. This page will be of special interest to children's librarians, school librarians and students.

Extra copies of this issue (August), a special County number, will be supplied to regular subscribers at a special rate of 15 cents per copy. Many requests for this number are coming in, so be sure and send in your order for extra copies as soon as possible.

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VOLUME 54, No. 14 AUGUST, 1929

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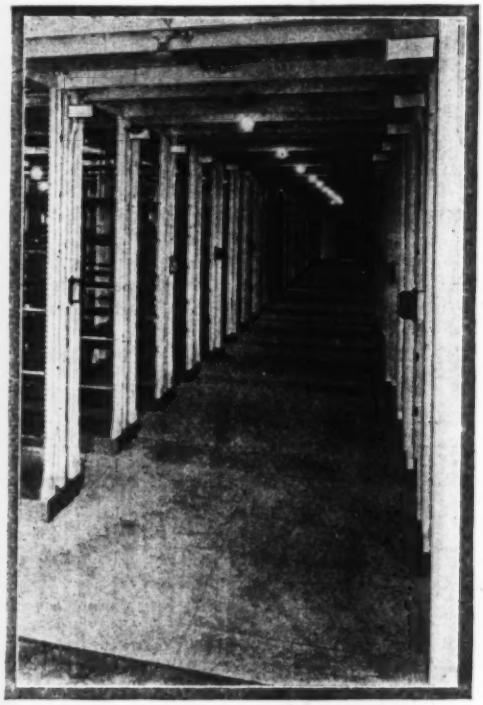
Artificial Light in Library Stack Rooms



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California County Free Library

By May Dexter Henshall

County Library Organizer, California State Library

Less than twenty years ago the California State Library was attempting to give library service to rural people by means of traveling libraries. There were 478 communities with 37,288 borrowers dependent upon these traveling libraries which were loaned for a period of three months. Lacking effectiveness, they were discontinued by the State Library in 1911 after a trial of eight years. As a precursor of the county library the greatest result they produced was to demonstrate that the state was the logical unit for library service.

Successful county libraries cannot be established or operated without workable county library laws. California's first county library law enacted in 1909 was largely an adaptation from county laws of other states and was not satisfactory. It was repealed, and an original law containing only seventeen sections was enacted in 1911. This law is so simple, flexible and comprehensive that it has met all contingencies which have arisen, and the only amendments have been those increasing salaries of county librarians. Requiring that the tax levying body of the county shall establish and supervise the county libraries, that the county librarians must be certificated, providing for adequate funds for the maintenance of the county library and making community service to rural people the primary purpose of the county library are some of the outstanding provisions of

He Loves His Job! Shipping Clerk, Monterey County Free Library, Salinas, California

the State of California county free library law.

To facilitate the extension of library service in the state the California State Library has maintained an Organizing Department since 1903. The first organizers assisted in the establishment of town libraries. After county library laws were enacted their activities were directed toward the establishment of county libraries and school library organizing in relation to county library service.

The California county free library law provides three ways to establish county libraries. The first is a hold-over section from the 1909 law which was repealed. As county libraries had already been established under its provisions this part of the 1909 law was incorporated into the 1911 law. Under the provisions of this section a city library may assume the functions of a county library and the entire county inclusive of towns with tax-supported public libraries is automatically required to pay the additional county library tax and in return receive county library service. Of the twelve counties of California which established county libraries under this law only four have chosen to continue under this contract plan.

The second way to establish a county library is referred to as the separate plan because the board of supervisors of a county has the power to establish a separate county library for all parts of a county outside of incorporated or unincorporated towns having tax-supported libraries. This covers all the rural area and its primary purpose is to give library service to rural people. Towns with tax-supported libraries are automatically excluded from both taxation and service but may be included if the board of library trustees and tax-levying body of the town take legal action to join the county library. Thirty-nine counties of California have established county libraries under the separate plan.

The third means by which county library advantages may be secured is the provision in the county library law whereby a county with small assessed valuation and comparatively sparse population may contract with another county having a county library. This legal provision makes it possible for the people in the smaller counties to have excellent library service at a very reasonable cost. Two of the mountain counties of California have taken advantage of this provision of the county library law.

The city and county of San Francisco are coterminous; consequently the city library is also a county library and is the only one of its kind in the state.

While the primary purpose of California county libraries is to give public library service to rural people, the county library law also makes provisions for helping library units in need of help such as town libraries, school libraries, teachers' libraries, and law libraries. The 46 county libraries of California have 61 towns with free public libraries which are included in county free library service, and 2464 active elementary and high school districts, 40 teachers' libraries and four law libraries which have joined county libraries for specialized service.

The law requires a business basis for this service. In the case of town libraries the property owners of the town pay the county library tax and in return the county library gives them the same book service as is received by the other taxpayers. Schools in California have a school library fund provided by law which may be transferred to the county library for specialized school books, etc., to supplement their free text books. Fees for the issuance of teachers' certificates by county boards of education constitute the teachers' library fund which the school superintendent may transfer to the county library for teachers' professional reading. Fees for certain court proceedings are used for the building up of law libraries which may join county libraries and be administered by the county librarian or if large enough by an assistant who is a trained law librarian.

Two big types of library service are given by California county libraries—community service and school service. A very complete organization is needed to carry on this extensive work. A certificated librarian with trained assistants at headquarters and with the best custodians available at the branch libraries over the county is one aim in county library work.

The largest county library, Los Angeles, during the year 1928 employed 59 assistants at headquarters while some of the smaller counties have only one. Headquarters are usually in the courthouse or some county-owned building but sometimes it is necessary to rent quarters. The building up of the book collection is handled directly by the county librarian and the administration of the library, financially and otherwise, is entrusted to her by the supervisors. The responsibility and the joy of accomplishment are hers.

People who are unfamiliar with county library work are prone to think of county library branches as remote, often quite inaccessible places; the newspaper reporter and magazine writer must have the unusual branch that brings a thrill; if pictures are requested for an exhibit the ones most eagerly selected are the far-away-over-the-trail type. Pictures of pack animals or aerial trams carrying books

to miners and homesteaders have a strong appeal, but county librarians doing a big work in a big businesslike way wish the general public to see the work in its entirety and not to visualize it according to some of its picturesque features.

Among the very large county library branches are the cities of Fresno and Bakersfield with an estimated population of 72,000 and 30,000 respectively which have chosen to abolish their public libraries and become branches of their county libraries.

In these two cities but one library tax—the county library tax—is paid by the residents of the city. This can be done only in cities with sufficient assessed valuation to raise enough tax so that the rural people do not have to pay an appreciably larger library tax in order to meet the overhead expense for maintaining branches the size of the cities mentioned. Many towns of from 3000 to 15,000 population maintain their public library identity yet join county libraries and pay the additional county library tax for a larger book service. County library branches are established in thickly settled rural communities; sparsely settled mountain sections; in the desert area with its vast stretches of sagebrush plains dotted with widely separated families; in summer resorts in the heart of the national parks surrounded by giant sequoias, towering mountains, and enchanting waterfalls; lookout stations on mountain tops with their vigilant guardians of the forests; on rocky islands or promontories where lighthouse keepers maintain their lonely vigil for seafarers; in convict camps for men working on state highways; in county jails; in institutions for delinquent young people; in offices of farm advisers, home demonstration agents, county health nurses, and superintendents of schools; in county hospitals and tubercular sanatoriums; in rural homes, country stores, barber shops, telephone offices, club houses, and even the office of a country newspaper. In fact wherever people choose to live in California counties having county libraries, books will be made accessible to them. The orange colored county library sign which marks county library branches all over California is one of the inspiring sights of the state.

The custodians of the 4173 county library branches in California would make a tremendously interesting panorama if a picture could be taken of them in their respective branches. They range all the way from the trained librarians in the large branches, the teachers in the school branches, the mother in the home to the young man at the cross roads in the mountains who combines the dispensing of county library books with sale of gasoline and groceries, while he fills in other odd minutes as operator of the country telephone and as postmaster for his section of the mountains.

The people in California who are benefited by the county library grip the imagination. People in the larger town library branches are apt to take it as a matter of course; the borrowers of the smaller town libraries, who know how restricted is the number of new books purchased annually by their boards of library trustees, are enthusiastic over the outpouring of books for their use from county library headquarters; the rural dweller in the valley points with pride to the fact that he has books and often a reading room close at hand; mountaineers and people whose lives must be spent on the desert are filled with gratitude for the blessing of books—plenty of books of whatever type they desire, and the man or woman who faces life practically alone in some spot far from civilization looks upon the county library as an Aladdin's lamp.

The transportation of county library books is an interesting part of the service in California. The largest county libraries have one or more auto trucks traveling daily loaded with books to replenish the shelves of the branch libraries and to return the books not being used; numerous county libraries are furnished with an automobile by the county and wherever practicable the bags of books are taken to or returned from the branch in the county car at the time the county librarian visits the branch. Books are transported by American Railway Express, parcel post, freight, boat, auto stage, horse stage, pack animals over mountain trails, aerial trams, and in a few instances a book has been sent to a snow bound mountain borrower by a mail carrier on skis.

The help given by county libraries to other library units desiring it has been taken advantage of almost universally by the schools of California. There are 2875 active high and elementary school districts in the 46 counties having county libraries. Of these 2464 districts have joined county libraries. Schools which have not joined are usually the largest ones which do not need county library help. The schools which have joined county libraries range in size from very small schools having one teacher to town schools of sixty or more teachers.

The school library funds of all the schools which join the county library in any county are pooled and administered by the county librarian who builds up a central school collection with one or more assistants devoting their time to it. From this center the books, etc., are distributed to the schools that are branches of the county library, and to it are returned the books

the schools no longer need in their work.

County library service to schools includes supplementary books to be used in addition to the State Series free text books; books for home reading; reference books; magazines, music records, stereographs, pictures and maps.

Because of the topography of the state the counties differ widely in many respects. "My county is unique" long ago became a platitude among county librarians. Although California counties differ widely, the common purpose of county libraries to bring books and people together regardless of conditions is the same. San Bernardino County with an area of 20,055 square miles which is only 98 square miles less than the area of the states of New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont combined, has a branch library 250 miles across the desert and mountains from headquarters, yet gives the same kind of library advantages as are enjoyed by the people of San Mateo County with an area of 470 square miles, compact population and interurban trains running into San Francisco constantly.

Sierra County, the smallest in point of county library funds and next to the youngest county library in the state, with its towering mountains and sparse population of 1783 persons pays by contract to its neighboring county of Plumas $1800—over a dollar per capita, which is the A. L. A. standard. For this small sum Sierra County residents have community branch libraries established in their county and the services of the trained librarian and assistants of Plumas who make their constantly growing collection of 42,712 books and other material accessible to Sierra County people. In a simple way this mountain county is receiving the same type of service as is given by Los Angeles County Library, the largest in the state, to its borrowers. Los Angeles County Library had an annual income for the year ending June 30, 1928 of $262,049 of which $200,541 was produced from the very small county library tax rate of 3c. on each $100 of assessed valuation of non-operative property. With a total collection, June 30, 1928, of 550,732 books, etc., to serve the people through its 321 branches, Los Angeles County Library is giving in a big way at small cost to the individual tax payer the same type of service that Plumas County gives to its neighboring county of Sierra.

The very close relationship between the California State Library and the county libraries is often a matter of comment. It is a relationship of mutual friendliness and helpfulness which is stronger than any law could produce. In the beginning the idea of establishing county libraries emanated from the State Library and it employed organizers to further county library organization. The law provides that the State Library or some member of his staff may visit county libraries. The State Librarian is a member of the Board of Library Examiners which passes on the qualifications of applicants for county library certificates. The State Librarian calls an annual meeting of county librarians to discuss matters of professional interest. Annual statistical reports are made by county librarians to the State Library where they are compiled into a valuable reference publication—*News Notes of California Libraries*. Book service by county libraries is aided by the State Library which loans through them the books comprising its collection of close to 400,000 volumes of non-fiction. This lending is done on special request for books not available locally. These requests come daily from practically every county. This type of service from the State Library rounds out the splendid work the county librarians of California are doing for the state.

Cuyahoga County Library, a Department of Cleveland Public Library

By Margaret E. Wright
Head of the County Department

COUNTY libraries mean equalization of cultural opportunity for city and rural communities, but the organization of the library and the type of service given depend entirely upon the physical conditions of the county itself. Few types of library work offer greater variety or are harder to compare.

The Cuyahoga County Library was organized in April, 1924, and its staff has been under sentence of five years of hard labor, but labor that has brought its own reward in a satisfied public, offered for the first time a service for many years undreamed. The county has an area of four hundred and eighty-three square miles but has no point more than one hour and a half from headquarters. We are a suburban county, quite overshadowed by the great City of Cleveland, whose people are rapidly populating our territory and bringing with them city standards to which our libraries

must measure up. The one-room school house has given way to the well-equipped, modern consolidated building, with all grades from the first through senior high school under one roof.

The county board, upon its creation, did the obvious thing and entered into a contract with the Cleveland Public Library Board to administer the county work as an extension of city service. This arrangement offers many advantages, of course. By terms of the contract, any resident of the county district may have a card in the main city library or any of its branches free of charge and in addition to his local county card. This makes it unnecessary for us to issue books from our headquarters, which are in the main Cleveland Library building and offered to us rent free. All of our branches and stations have the same system of borrowing books as the city. Any book requested that is not on the shelves of the local library may be ordered from the general county collection. If not available there, it is in turn borrowed from the Cleveland Public Library. This places the resources of a great collection of books at the service of our borrowers.

At the End of the Day. A Cuyahoga County Librarian at Gates Mills School, Ohio

Our first contacts were made through the consolidated schools which serve as community centers. Each one has a library room of a sort, and the county furnished additional books for the supplementary and recreational reading of the older boys and girls, while a smaller collection was made available to the parents. The parents too often form an invisible public, but the children do take books home for them and wherever practicable the library is kept open one or two evenings a week. Recently a sixth-grade boy brought a note from his father asking for books by Thomas Carlyle. None was on the shelves. A few questions brought forth the information that his father was born and had lived the greater part of his life in Scotland. The boy went home with a history of Edinburgh and Scottish rulers under his arm. A few days later he returned the book and, pointing to the picture on the cover said, "My father was born just two blocks from this building and has been all around there many times. He enjoyed this book very much and would like more books about Scotland or by Scottish authors." Many is the informal book-talk given at Parent-Teachers' Association meetings to stimulate their interest. Sometimes these take the form of a discussion of current books, while at others we review outstanding books for children.

It is not yet possible to have trained librarians in many of our branches and certainly not in the schools. To meet the problem of experienced service we have appointed seven trained librarians on our headquarters staff as field supervisors. Each of these supercisors is assigned a district containing one branch and several schools. It is her duty to work with the local librarians to develop and supplement their knowledge. She comes to know her communities thoroughly and is called upon for every conceivable type of service. She must be a versatile person. The same day may bring need of a story hour to little children; library instruction to a class at the high school; a book program for the grange meeting; advice to a school superintendent on planning a new school library; or a discussion of ways and means with a local group desirous of starting a library in their town. She must know adult books and children's books, but most of all she must understand people of all ages and sizes. It is not our desire to usurp the powers of the local librarian, but merely to teach and develop her judgment and knowledge of books, and she in turn can help us to know the community.

A teacher is usually in charge of the high school library with a corps of student assistants under her direction. The County Library Supervisor meets with these assistants for group instruction. The superintendent at Olmsted Falls is trying out an experiment, attempted for the first time in any of our county schools. The state has given permission to allow one-fourth credit to students for work

in the library and the corresponding class instruction. Only eight were expected but twenty-three registered, nearly half the class being boys. They meet once a week, but are scheduled to act as librarians during various periods of the day. A teacher is in charge of the group but the County Field Supervisor usually comes once a week to give lessons on library technique and, still more important, to have the students read and report on books to be recommended to their classmates. A favorite sport during Book Week is for each library assistant to read a good book and then see to how many members of his class he can "sell" it. One member of the class became so enthusiastic that he volunteered as librarian of the Olmsted Falls School Library throughout the summer and brought the circulation from 27 of the previous year to 215 a month through his personal interest.

Classroom sets are sent to grades below the seventh, as we feel the younger children cannot be given the attention necessary with an untrained librarian too often unfamiliar with juvenile titles, although we regret that they cannot be introduced to the library or the habit formed until junior high age is reached. They have their part, however, and are sometimes invited to an informal book period or story hour in the library when the County Supervisor is there. One year the elementary rooms in some buildings contested to see which one could bring the most fathers and mothers to be registered at the library. Art classes, even in the lower grades, keep the library supplied with appropriate posters for each month. One for October was worded "Columbus took a chance, why don't you? Borrow books from the Royalton High School Library." Such things done by their own youngsters do bring the parents.

Gradually, of course, real branches have been established in the larger towns and villages until we now have fifteen. Some of these are in school houses; some in rented quarters and a few are fortunate enough to have a room in the town hall, rent free. The town itself has been required to carry rent, light, cleaning, and the librarian's salary for the first year or two until an adequate book collection could be built up from county funds. The entire expense is later assumed by the county but we prefer, even then, to maintain local committees as far as possible, as it gives the community a stronger feeling of ownership and responsibility. Members of the Council spend their evenings building shelves from lumber donated by a local firm. The ladies of the Parent-Teachers' Association furnish flowers and bring forth an extra chair or table from their attics, while the Marshal, an all-important man, assumes the burden of collecting any overdue books.

Rocky River is the first community to have its own building and this is entirely due to the efforts of their committee, which resolved itself into a library board and put through a bond issue. When it was equipped and ready, they wanted more service than was possible from county funds, so they taxed the community in addition to the general county library tax. A tri-party contract was drawn up between the Cleveland Public Library, the County Library and the Rocky River Library boards, which defined the duties of the three boards. South Euclid is not ready for a building but its local committee has done wonders in arousing public interest and in securing additional funds from the village council that have made possible much larger rented quarters.

One branch makes a special effort to keep the boys and girls interested during the vacation by organizing recreational clubs. Over two hundred applications for membership were received, which were grouped into six clubs with six leaders, who were either parents or college students.

The Book Car is used only during the three summer months and regular stops are arranged each week in the school yards or on the village green. Handbills are distributed through schools and mail boxes to announce the time. Five or six stops of about an hour are made each day. The truck carries approximately five hundred books, adult on one side and juvenile on the other, and a light card table and folding chairs make a handy charging desk. Used in this way, the car is excellent publicity and the trained librarian who travels with it can give a personal touch to the service that we found impossible when keeping the school libraries open in summer with some local person in charge. A story hour is held if time permits, but books are made the real attraction. A cow, two ponies and five dogs are among the weekly visitors at one stop. We have difficulty in managing the stops in rainy weather. One day the Book Car was stuck in the mud but the children waited patiently for us from one until five in the afternoon, when we finally made our belated appearance. These are appointments we dare not break. The adult borrowers are slowly increasing and their particular delight is material for club papers. One day a car passed us and we noticed that the lady who was driving it looked at us quite intently. In a few minutes she returned and called out, "I want to know about this Book Car. I saw you last week and wondered where you stopped and if I can borrow books." We assured her she could, and now she is a regular

and happy borrower. The Book Car stops are useful, too, in testing out locations for future branches or stations, as the car always creates new borrowers as well as holding the steady library customers. In winter the shelves are removed and the Book Car becomes our delivery truck.

Our greatest opportunity to bring ourselves before the public is, of course, at the annual County Fair. Last year we had a booth exhibiting books for all members of the family, from an attractive picture book to the latest title in cooperative marketing, while patterns for quilts jostled repairs for your Ford car. One of our county field supervisors spoke on planning programs for the grange to the people assembled for a demonstration of 4-H Clubs. The talk made new friends, but the real publicity came from the float which the county library entered in the parade before the grandstand the last afternoon. It was arranged at very little expense but considerable labor, and consisted of a platform made to represent a corner in a model library room with an attendant at the charging desk. It was drawn by a cultivator and bore the sign: "Cultivate your mind as well as your fields." The County Book Car followed it. Prizes were awarded only to the boys' and girls' clubs, but our float received honorable mention and much applause.

A Cuyahoga County Library Float, Drawn by a Cultivator, Entered in a County Fair Parade at Berea, Ohio.

Greenville's County Library

By Charlotte Templeton

Greenville Public Library, Greenville, S. C.

A LONG wedge-shaped county with its northern tip running up into the Blue Ridge, its southern half into the cotton fields, and with a belt of textile mills through the center, Greenville County, South Carolina, contains, in some degree, every peculiarly Southern condition. We have Southern mountaineers, mill operatives, Negroes, "croppers" and the tenant farmers in large numbers in our population. In the city of Greenville and its adjoining industrial area we have the "New South" in an alert, progressive small city. The population of the county is estimated at 100,000, about 60,000 of whom live in Greenville. Probably 40,000 of the county's population are white textile mill operatives and their families, and 30,000 are Negroes. In addition to the city of Greenville there are four

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Photograph

Country Children Selecting Books From the Greenville, S. C., County Library Book Automobile.

small towns, about twenty unincorporated mill villages, and a large farming area.

When the Greenville Public Library was established eight years ago it had as its aim an adequate and effective library service to all the people of Greenville County. The first two years were given over to the organization of the city service. With the city library on its feet, and a tax voted for its support, we were ready to extend our operations. Our problem was to develop a unified library service in a district of considerable area and varied conditions among a people the majority of whom had no background of reading habits.

The first method which we adopted was a library truck, which we sent out to the mill villages on a fortnightly schedule to each. The truck, shelved on the sides, with glass doors revealing the books, and bearing a large library sign on the top carried its own publicity. The plan which we adopted at the beginning of the service we still use. The truck carries adult books on one side and juvenile books on the other. The back door lets down on chains to form a desk at which borrowers are registered and books charged. It is parked first on the school grounds, where the children visit it, one grade at a time, then it is moved to the mill gate for the dinner hour, to give the operatives a chance to get their books, and it stays at a central point of the village into the afternoon when the housekeepers have finished the dinner dishes and can get out to the truck for a social hour over the book exchange. In this way each village is given a fairly complete service once in two weeks.

After the service to the mill villages was in full operation (every industrial plant in the county now has this truck service), we began a deposit station work with the rural schools of the county. We also opened sub-branches in the three small towns of the county, in charge of local librarians. We bought a second truck, largely for station work.

A Negro branch in charge of a Negro librarian serves both city and county.

Our system at present consists of:

(1) The Greenville Public Library, which serves as a central library for the whole county. (2) The Negro Branch, serving Negroes of city and county. (3) Three subbranches, in charge of local librarians in the three small towns of the county. (4) Two auto trucks, giving fortnightly direct service to 18 communities as well as making exchange of deposit collections. (5) 65 deposit stations out in the county, for the most part in schools. (6) Parcel-post service to meet special requests. (This has not been developed to any considerable extent as yet.)

In 1928, the fifth year in which we had given a general county-wide service, we loaned 318,257 books, or 3.18 books per capita. This is not a remarkable record, but considering the large area in which we are operating, and the fact that at least three-fourths of the population would be ordinarily classed as non-reading, it is not discreditable.

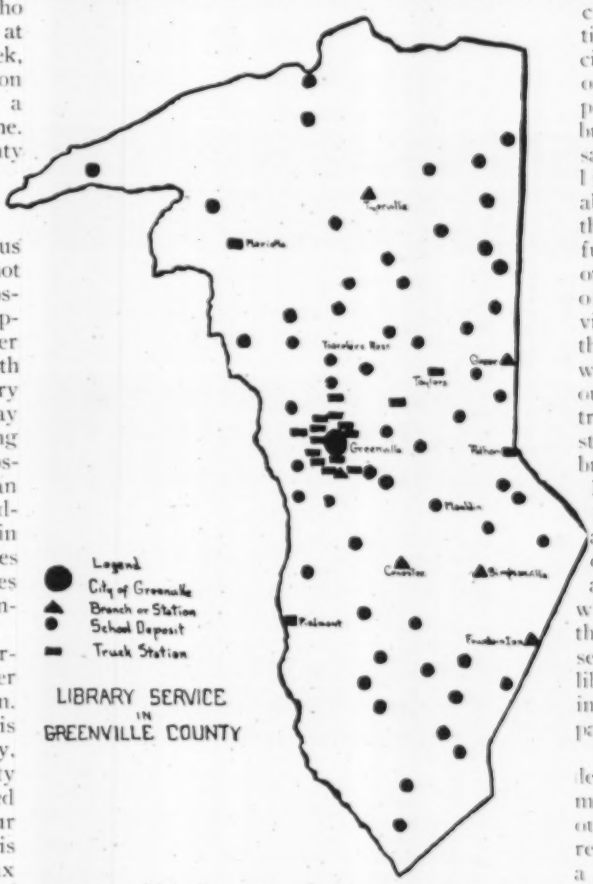
Our experience leads us to make several observations on the question of county service.

First, in regard to trucks. The truck offers an ideal approach to a community not library-conscious. The reader who would be too shy to enter a library building can drift up to a truck without any embarrassment. It carries its own publicity. It goes where the people are. And as long as one book of a popular type is as good as another, it serves perfectly well. However, a truck has distinct limitations. It carries so small a collection that it can never meet varied needs. It lacks the stimulating influence that a large collection of books, well housed, has on even the casual reader. Truck service is physically hard on the staff in charge and only the robust can stand it. It is interesting to note that our truck doing direct service is approaching the end of its sixth year, going out every day in the week except Saturday, without ever having missed its schedule. This means that it has gone out in rain, sleet, and cold, as well as in the scorching heat of a South Carolina midsummer, and that it is only the pluck of the girls in charge that has made such a remarkable record possible.

It is interesting to observe from our circulation records that the truck station reaches its maximum output almost immediately and thereafter remains about stationary. Doubtless it grows by feeding into the city library its more ambitious readers.

Enthusiasts over county service picture the truck driving into each farmyard gate, delivering books at the door. While this may be possible in small counties, we feel that it would be altogether too expensive for a county library of moderate income serving a large area. We use our truck for direct service only where there is some sort of center of population, where we can take a stand of several hours' duration and serve a whole community. Another observation which I wish to make is that I think in discussing county service we make too little of the value of a central library. All our outside agencies develop readers for a Main Library. As with the trucks, the reader with more specialized needs finds the station or small branch collection too limited to satisfy him and prefers the central library with its larger and more varied resources. We find that our circulation of books from the city

library to county residents grows at a higher rate of increase than the circulation at the various extension agencies. With better roads the city has become accessible to every portion of the county and the city library, twenty-five miles away, is often more convenient for the rural borrower, who comes to town at least once a week, than a library station at a schoolhouse a mile from his home. While every county librarian is intent on improving her distributing agencies, it seems to us that she should not lose sight of the possibilities of developing contacts for her county patrons with the Main Library for what often may be a more satisfying service, and that possibly she needs an extension of her advertising of the Main Library's facilities as much as she does an increase in extension agencies.



Our county service is given under the contract plan. Our public library is a municipal library, operated by a city board and supported by a city tax. Our county work is financed by a tax on all property in the county which lies outside the city of Greenville and is controlled by a separate county library board. The city library board has entered into a contract with the county library board under which it agrees to grant unrestricted use of the public library by county residents in return for a compensation from the county library board, based on circulation. For instance, if one-fourth of the city library circulation goes outside the city, the county pays one-fourth of the public library's budget. The compensation to the city library consumes about one-third of the county library funds. With the other two-thirds all of the extension service is carried on; that is, the activities which are entirely outside the city, the truck service, deposit stations and subbranches. We believe that this is a fair arrangement and it was the only one which we could arrive at under which we could grant the county the richer service of the city library without doing it at the city taxpayers' expense.

We have endeavored to make the most effective use of our combined library resources to produce a unified system, leaving no cracks or seams of cleavage in administration or in service between city and county.

County Libraries

By Bessie Wells Palm

Washington, D. C.

"WOULD you like to buy some chickens?" was the inquiry of an elderly tenant-farm woman as she walked into the library at Clarksdale, Mississippi, one morning not long ago. She was a widow who was making a scanty living for herself and four children by working in the fields on a small farm ten miles out. One child, home from school because of sickness, had asked her to buy a book. The mother had gone to the library thinking it was a hotel, and had intended to buy the book at a store if there should be any money left after buying

necessities. The librarian believed that library books should be in the hands of those who needed them. The result was that the surprised lady, who had thought she might sell her chickens there, went home with half a dozen books instead of one, and now the entire family and many others read the books that they get from the Clarksdale Public Library which began in 1914, when the Carnegie Corporation of New York gave $10,000 for a building, the city of Clarksdale agreeing to furnish the site and $1,000 yearly for maintenance.

Demands For New Knowledge Must Be Met

Today there are thousands of farm women who are insisting that their children shall have a better chance in life than they themselves had. The modern farm family, formerly isolated and segregated, is now making new contacts. The telephone, rural free delivery, and the radio bring it the world's news, good music and entertainment, thus broadening its outlook and stimulating its wishes. The world is recognizing the farmer's new status, especially in a business way. His occupation is acquiring new dignity and power. Here is where the opportunities and obligations of library service enter. Twenty-seven million farm people with added interests and desires and a quickened curiosity are inquiring and eager for new knowledge. The public library, that great democratic institution, so universal and necessary for city people, should be made available to the farmer as he assumes these new relationships. The modern idea of a library is a service of books rather than a storehouse of books.

Scope Of Library Service

When facilities for library service for rural people are examined, some striking facts are found. According to figures given by the American Library Association there are 5954 public libraries in the 3065 counties in the United States. It is estimated that 45,069,897 people are without public library service. Of these, 42,152,291 or 93 per cent, are rural (living in the open country or in places having less than 2500 population). Eighty-two per cent of the rural population of the United States do not have public-library service, as compared with six per cent of the urban population who do not have such service. The deficiency in library service to negroes is even more impressive. The cost of this public-library service in the United States, in a recent year, was $35,347,156, or 33 cents per capita for all people of the United States, or 59 cents per capita for people in public-library service areas. In rural sections 59 cents will buy one-third of a good book. The national bill for soft drinks is eleven times as large as the public-library bill; the radio bill twelve and one-half times as large, the moving-picture bill twenty-two times as large, and the candy bill twenty-eight times as large as the public-library bill.

Results of surveys indicate that the farm people are readers, especially during the long winter evenings. The executive secretary of the Louisiana Library Commission, who has had much experience in county library work, states that farmers read more informational literature than do city people. The real test of farm people as readers comes with the use they make of their own public-library facilities where they have them. These indicate a use of books and a library interest which compares favorably with that of city people. Various methods have been undertaken to satisfy book hunger in rural communities. Let us consider briefly the types of libraries that are at present found in the rural field, such as State extension, traveling, township, community, and county libraries.

Massachusetts Has First State Extension Library

Massachusetts led off in the State extension agencies in 1890, and now 40 States have library extension service in operation. These agencies operate through State library commissions and State libraries were initiated by New York State in 1892, and 35 States now have such service. Such libraries consist of regular and miscellaneous collections of about 50 books, mostly for general reading, sent out to communities, schools, and rural organizations, generally upon payment of postage or a small fee. A large number go to schools for reference work.

There are 475 township libraries in 13 States, mostly in the Middle West and in New York. The first State constitutions of Indiana and Michigan provided for them, but the provisions were not universally carried out. Some well-to-do township libraries support book automobiles for delivering books to rural branch libraries. The most outstanding instance of the service a library of this kind can give is that of the Otsego, Michigan, institution, established in 1844, among the pioneers of that country. It has survived many hardships and recently in an eleven month period it served 4643 persons and also furnished many country schools with pictures, magazine files, and reference books.

Communities that have "community library" service have many problems to solve in maintaining it through annual drives and receipts from entertainments. With no assured sums for support the financial future of these li-

braries is continually uncertain and indefinite which makes long-time policies impossible and extension service difficult. A number of such struggling libraries are keeping lighted the torch of learning, until some civil unit assumes the responsibility.

County Libraries Flourishing

A recent development is the county library. The first county free libraries were established in 1898 in Van West County, Ohio, and Washington County, Maryland. Two-thirds of the States have passed laws permitting the establishment of such libraries. Two hundred and forty-five counties are financing some form of county service. Of the 58 counties in California 46 have county libraries. One-third of the 21 counties in New Jersey have voted to establish county-tax libraries, since the State law was passed in 1920. The county library is a central free library for the whole county, with branches. It is established by vote of the people, or their representatives, the county governing body, and is maintained by a small tax or it may be a gift to the county. In this way, not only books and periodicals are distributed, but phonograph records, pictures, films, lantern slides, sheet music, and other material. Among the various types of libraries that have been established, the county library has been one of the most successful.

During the past eight years the educational aspects of the national parks have been given much attention. The demand for knowledge by park visitors is now insistent, and through the efforts of Dr. H. C. Bumpus, of the American Association of Museums, the American Library Association has become interested in the establishment of libraries in the major national parks. The use of the library maintained in Yosemite Park in connection with the museum has already demonstrated the importance and value to the public of such park libraries.

The movement for rural library service is one whose extent and future promise of growth is little realized. It is fascinating to think of what the future may bring forth along these lines. Supply the farmer with the world's knowledge by means of county library service.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Photograph

The Women of Clarksdale, Missouri, Are Responsible for This Library in a Village of 729 People. Cost—$4,500.

Right: Class Room Library Being Delivered to Rural School by the Multnomah County Library, Portland, Oregon

Left: Boxes of Books Are Sent to Rural Communities for Temporary Use by the North Carolina Traveling Libraries, Raleigh, N. C.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Photograph.

Story Hour at the Stanley County Public Library, Albemarle, N. C.

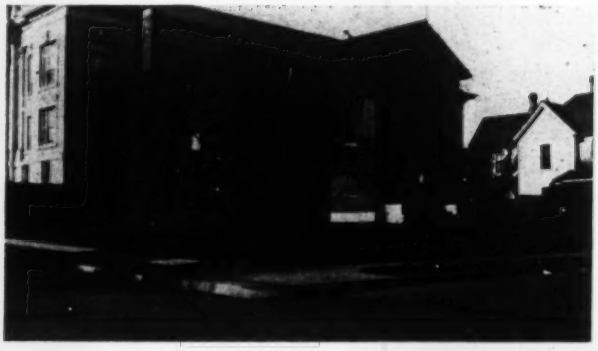
The Interior of a County Sub-Station Library in Louisiana

The Leo Library Deposit, Located in a General Store, Circulated 2,188 Books in Last Twelve Months. Allen County Library, Indiana.

A Remodelled Six-Room Cottage with a Collection of About 3,000 Volumes. Grosse Point Branch, Wayne County Library, Michigan.

New Haven Branch Library Located in the Largest Town in Allen County, Outside of Fort Wayne, Circulated 21,061 Books Last Year. Allen County Library, Indiana.

A Medium-Sized Library Station in a Home at Taylor Center. Wayne County Library, Michigan.

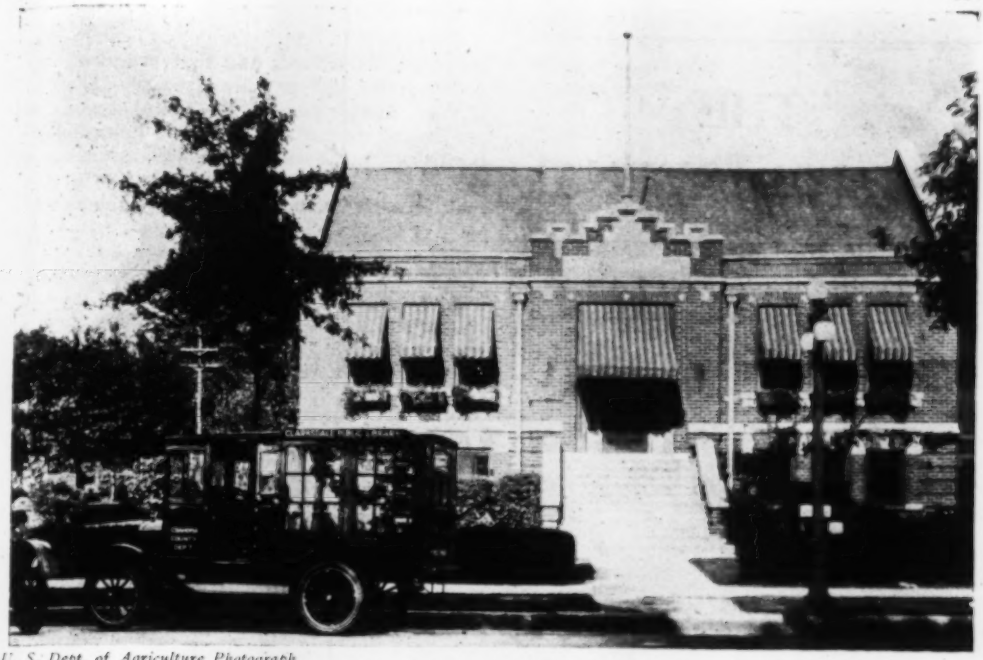


Left: The Wasco County Library, of The Dalles, Oregon, was opened in September, 1912.

Right: The Tygh Valley Branch, Wasco County Library, The Dalles, Oregon, is Located in a Post Office.

Left: Summer Service to Adults and Children Supplied from June to September in Portland, Ore.

Right: The County Librarian Tells Stories to the Children in New Jersey.



U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Photograph.

Book Automobile Ready for Book Delivery Trip to Rural Branches and Stations by the Coahoma County Library at Clarksdale, Miss.

They Begin Early in the Chemung County Library, New York.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

August, 1929

Editorial Forum

THE county library system is spreading throughout our states as it has already spread through all of the English shires except two, and it is worth while for those in authority in every state to watch carefully its growth and take advantage of its experiments and results. For this reason we devote a number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL from time to time to this special subject. As already noted, the A. L. A. journey to California next year makes the subject peculiarly opportune because of its wide development in that state and the solutions there of many problems of interplay of city and rural libraries within a county. Some problems are not yet fully solved, but doubtless they will be met as the system reaches its full development, modified in some states as Louisiana, because the parish scheme of organization therein takes the place of counties, while in the older states, as in New England, counties are of little account, and the township is all in all in library relations as in other respects.

* * *

THE library pilgrims returning from Rome give interesting conversational snapshots of the International Conference there, though the full reports of the proceedings are not yet available. America seems to have been better represented than Great Britain, no less than seven presidents of the A. L. A. participating, although Mr. Esdaile was present from the British Museum, Mr. Gorries from Dunfermline and a few others of more or less distinction among English librarians. This country was interestingly represented by a series of triumvirates, as one participant suggests, with Roman history in mind. Messrs. Putnam, Richardson and Vance from our national library, Messrs. Bishop, Keogh and Koch from our university libraries, Messrs. Belden, Bostwick and Locke, the Canadian brethren, representing the public libraries, while Secretary Milam represented headquarters and George Watson Cole, its pioneer and first president, represented the bibliographical society. The conference, though divided into many sections according to topics for discussion, naturally did not work with the smoothness characteristic of the A. L. A. conferences despite their greater multifariousness, and the announced plans were more or less frustrated, and Signor Fago, in his zeal, loaded himself with overmuch detail. The delegates were received with great warmth not only by the Rome temperature but by the Italian authorities; the Pope, the King and the greater Mussolini granting personal interviews. The Post-Conference journey was especially rich, particularly in Florence and Venice, through the exhibits of wonderful collections of books, and altogether the first meeting of the International Federation of Library Associations was an encouraging success despite the discouraging confusion.

* * *

IT is very proper that the British Museum Catalogue should be distributed throughout America by our own bibliographical society and the Rockefeller grant to it makes an additional inducement to it by American libraries. The net price thus made possible involves a subscription of $200 per year for eight years and while this seems a good deal for a library of moderate size and income, it is well worth while for any library which can possibly afford the money and the shelf room for this colossal product of library enterprise. The circular letter from the Bibliographical Society Committee, printed in full elsewhere, gives the details, and it need only be added that it is most desirable that every library that possibly can subscribe do so early that the necessary American subscription may be made up before the date specified, only three months away.

* * *

THE brave spirit of John Cotton Dana could no longer master the frail body, and he passed from earth after the lifelong struggle which he had made against adverse physical conditions. He was gratified to have read to him the appreciation by Dr. Hill, whom he succeeded more than a quarter of a century ago at the Newark Public Library, which dealt sympathetically with his career in the spirit of candor and criticism which was characteristic of Mr. Dana himself. Few men in the history of the A. L. A. could deserve better of his fellows than the man who, whether as high private or President, spoke his full mind and so gave the best inspiration to real progress. Beatrice Winser, his right hand these many years, will be the ideal appointment as his successor.

Library Chat

CONQUERING the lumbago, which afflicted him on the last day of the Rome Congress, an old enemy which has before attacked him at library conferences, William Warner Bishop plans to stay abroad for some weeks in connection with library duties in Geneva and Paris, and to be present at the Conference of the World Association for Adult Education at Cambridge, where he will have the good company of Miss Eastman and possibly other American attendants. Sailing on the Duchess of Athol from Liverpool Aug. 30, he will be at the University of Michigan again early in September.

* * *

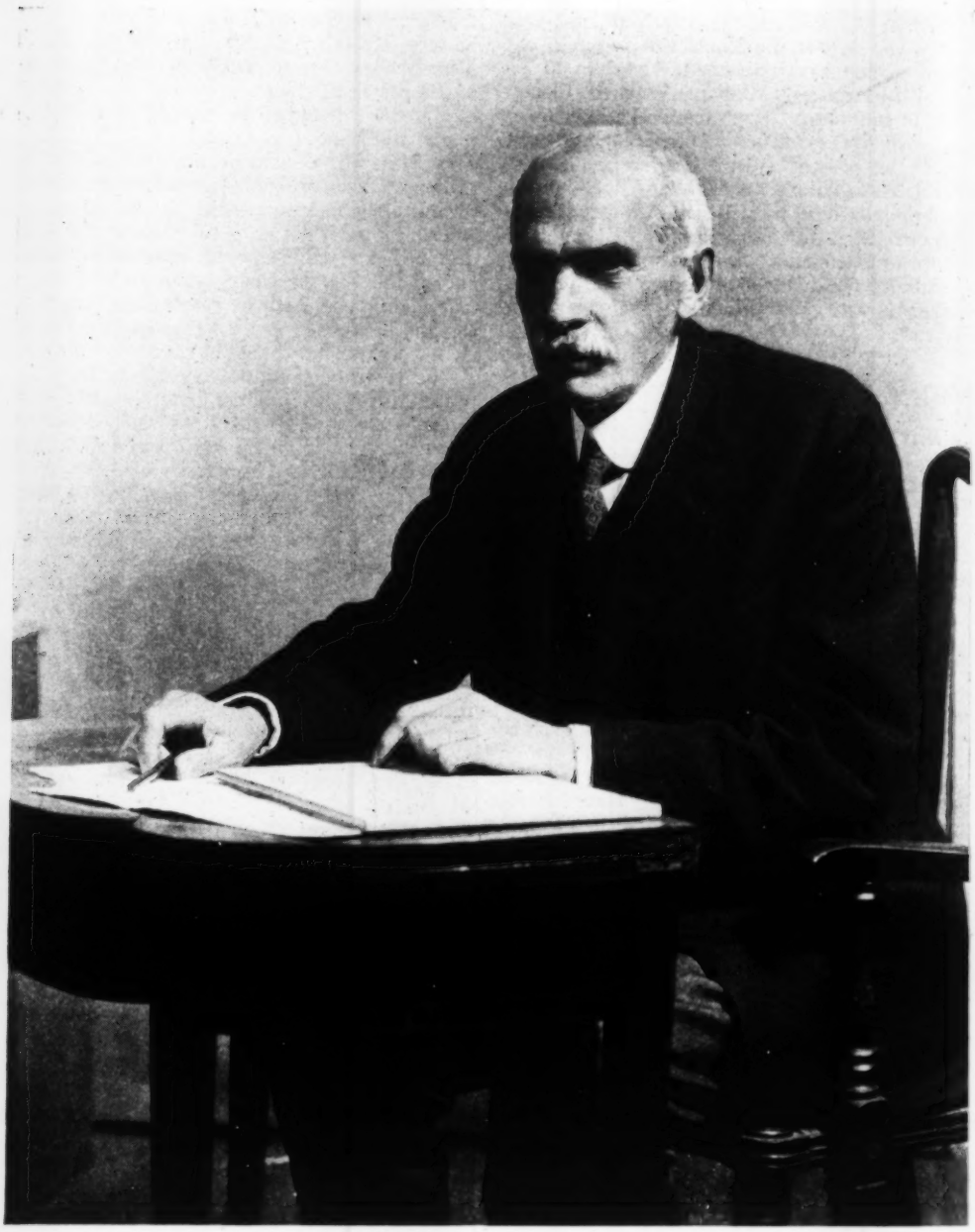
DOCTOR LOCKE, returning from Rome via London and Dunfermline, where he paid his respects to the young scion of Lord and Lady Elgin, for whom he stood godfather at the time of the Edinburgh International Conference, brings with him to Toronto Mr. Charles Rupert Sanderson, hitherto librarian of the National Liberal Club of London, to be associated with him in the Toronto Public Library. Mr. Sanderson had a hearty though regretful send-off from the members of that honored club, more than one hundred participating in a farewell dinner in his honor.

* * *

THE Provincetown Players, famous in New York, first came together in an old fish house on a Cape Cod wharf, as described in *The Road to the Temple*, a remarkable book by the remarkable wife of the remarkable gentleman by the name of Cook, whose remarkable life came to its end recently near the temple of Delphi in the Greece of his early longing. A new set of Provincetown players revived the Provincetown theatre in the dining room of the Provincetown Inn, headquarters of the Massachusetts Library Club during its recent meeting. At the Swampscott meeting of that Association a few years back the sensational drama of the *Lighthouse Keeper* was presented by an all-star library cast whose members happened to be on the spot at Provincetown, with the exception of the bandit, Mr. Seaver, who arrived by train too late to repeat his villainy. Accordingly, when Mr. Bowker was haled to take the place of a suddenly absent speaker, he agreed to talk against time on condition that the *Lighthouse Keeper* should be repeated for the edification of new as well as old auditors, if auditors can be spoken of in connection with a speechless performance. There was an especially appropriate back scene for the play, since through the great window the actual flare of a Cape Cod lighthouse could be seen, but otherwise the stage setting was of ultra-Shakespearean simplicity, the lighthouse in the center of the stage consisting of a packing box surmounted by a keg, and that by a toy tin Cape Cod model of a lighthouse. Mrs. Hartzell, as a modernized Greek chorus, presented the dramatis personæ, whereupon dwarf Dougherty appeared as the lighthouse keeper himself, not in good clothes and much de-faced, and climbed with slow tread round and round the imaginary steps of the imaginary lighthouse, until he reached an imaginary top and lighted, from the lantern which he carried, both the beacon light and his stub pipe. As he be-seated himself contentedly there appeared below the villain, who stealthily ascended round and round, stopping half way up to whet his knife on his knee, and with a flash of his knife the two hundred pounds, more or less, of the lighthouse-keeper came, with a heavy thud, to the floor in a fine stage fall, whereupon the bandit swiftly descended until he reached the ground. The lighthouse-keeper's gentle daughter, wondering why he did not come down to his meal, skipped up the stairs, only to return, affrighted, at the sight that met her eyes, and down she tumbled, round, rapidly round and round. Then mounted the weeping wife with tired tread, stopping occasionally to rest her weary self, equally horrified as she caught sight of the apparently lifeless corpse. Down came the daughter again to summon aid, whereupon Doctor Redstone, with dress suitcase of instruments and remedies, made his way round and round up, and when he proceeded to examine the corpse this doctor forgot his professional dignity and by punching the victim's chest with the sharp prongs of a telephone head set for a stethoscope and inserting into his mouth a stiff dose of spirits of ammonia, the corpse suddenly expressed his emotions in so vigorous a way that the entire stage company forgot its dignity and joined in the convulsions of the audience. The endeavor to bring the victim down over the lighthouse steps proved too heavy a responsibility, and so the piece ended in a general tumult, the audience very nearly exhausted from the continuance of its exuberant emotion for so long and strenuous a period.

So great was the success of the performance that it has become a question whether the company will desert librarianship and take professionally to the stage. In view of that possibility, librarians desiring to book orders should address promptly Mr. Redstone at the Boston State House.

John Cotton Dana—A Great Librarian



The Late John Cotton Dana, Librarian Newark, N. J., Public Library and Director of Newark Museum.

JOHN COTTON DANA has been Newark's librarian since 1902. The Newark Museum is his creation. He began it in the main Public Library building in 1909, and he has been its director ever since. In 1926 the Museum moved to a building at the corner of Washington Street and Washington Place, Newark, just two blocks from the Public Library.

Mr. Dana continued to direct both institutions.

In the forty years which he devoted to Library and Museum work, he has profoundly influenced the aims and ideals, as well as the administration and techniques, of the library and museum professions.

Among librarians Mr. Dana was long known as a prophet. Innovations which he introduced in the Newark Public Library were later copied in all parts of the world. He believed there should be as few barriers of rules and regulations as possible in getting books to the public. He believed that library books are intended for use and not for shelf ornaments. He was always known as a cutter of library red tape.

Mr. Dana's contributions to the Library and Museum professions were many. He did more than any other man to set up the ideal and to create the reality of a library of service rather than the library as a mere collection of books. He founded the first special library department for children when he was librarian of Denver; he organized the first library picture collection; the first extensive pamphlet library, classified by colored bands; the first library branch devoted specially to business was founded by him in 1904; he was one of the prime movers behind the organization of the Special Libraries Association and was its first president in 1909; he was one of the earliest and most effective champions of open shelves in public libraries; he actively advanced public library information service and information exchange; he raised the standard of library printing; and he set up a standard of public library cooperation with other civic activities.

Mr. Dana's contributions in the Museum field were no less important. He introduced into the museum the same ideal of service which guided him in his library work. No museum director has done more than he to abolish the gloom of the museum, and to create an institution which should serve the public and be inviting to it; he was the pioneer in art in industry among American museum directors, and his showing of modern German decorative art in the Newark Museum in 1912, was the first museum exhibit of contemporary design in this country; his interest in contemporary American painting and sculpture had wide influence upon the attitude of museums and collectors; his policy of lending museum exhibits to schools, studios, factories and individuals has been widely copied. Many other innovations, such as the policy of changing exhibits, museum branches, museum advertising to attract the public, cooperation with other museums and related institutions and with the industrial activities of the community, the foundation of a museum apprentice class, etc., were begun by him.

John Cotton Dana was born Aug. 19, 1856, in Woodstock, Vt., the third in a family of five sons. His parents, Charles and Charitie (Loomis) Dana were of sterling New England stock, his father being a descendant in the sixth generation from Richard Dana, who emigrated to the United States in 1640, and was the ancestor of all of that name in this country.

Mr. Dana's boyhood and youth were passed in his village home where his education began in the public schools, from which he entered Dartmouth College at the age of eighteen. He was graduated in 1878, leaving at Hanover a fine reputation as an earnest, highminded, scholarly young man of marked intellectual capacity. During his college course he had tutored in Greek and Latin, and in vacations, had taught a country school. After graduation he began the study of law in his native place, but delicate health soon led him to seek the more stimulating climate of Colorado, where he was admitted to the bar in 1880. After a year or two of beneficial outdoor life in the work of surveying mining claims, he returned East, and resumed his law studies in New York City, where he became a member of the bar in 1883. Ill health again compelled him to go West, this time to Minnesota. Here he tried a variety of occupations, having in charge at one time the editing and publishing of a country newspaper, and gaining thereby a practical knowledge of printing which was of much value to him in his later work. Resuming the business of surveying, he became in 1887, connected with the work of building the Colorado Midland Railroad.

With improved health came the opportunity for more settled and congenial work. In 1889, Mr. Dana accepted the position of librarian of the Denver Public Library, then in its infancy. From two thousand volumes, the library grew in the nine years of Mr. Dana's administration, to a well-selected collection of over forty thousand books, and through his able leadership it acquired a national reputation.

In November, 1897, Mr. Dana accepted the librarianship of the City Library of Springfield, Mass. Mr. Dana felt it to be his special mission to bring this great wealth of material into more general use, and in this effort was successful. In the four years of his service, there was an increase of 45 per cent in the number of volumes lent for home use, while there was a decrease of 24 per cent in the proportion of fiction read. Mr. Dana was a close student of the fiction problem, and these figures indicate that he studied it to some purpose.

December 3, 1901, Mr. Dana resigned his position to accept that of Librarian of the Free Public Library of Newark, N. J., the duties of which he entered upon January 15, 1902.

The year before Mr. Dana came to the Newark Library, it circulated 314,000 volumes. In ten years the circulation was over a million volumes. In 1928, the circulation was 1,795,067 volumes, and it must be remembered that the Newark Library lends books without limit as to number for the period of one month and not two weeks as is usual with public libraries. Were the Library to lend for two weeks, the number of renewals would bring the circulation figures up by one-third.

When Mr. Dana came to the Newark Library, it had 79,000 volumes. In ten years, the number of volumes had increased to 191,000. Today the Library has 391,843 volumes. When Mr. Dana came to the Public Library there were 19,680 registered borrowers, about one in ten of the population of the city. At the close of 1926, the Library had 75,407 registered book borrowers, one in every six of the city's population. The increase of library borrowers has far outstripped the increase in the city's population.

The first problem which Mr. Dana tackled on becoming Newark's librarian in 1902, was that of getting the library used to a greater extent. He saw that Newark was an industrial city, and he felt that the library must get at the people of Newark, through their industrial and business interests.

The result was the first public business library in the country, and one which is still the largest and most complete. The Business Branch of the Newark Public Library was started in 1904. It was popular from the start.

Another way in which Mr. Dana extended the service of the Public Library was the development of the library's services to the schools and its cooperation with the educational system of the city. He was active in the formation of high school libraries.

The Newark Library has been unusually successful in stimulating the children of the city to read good books. Last year the Library lent 869,958 books to children.

Making print useful to the public was Mr. Dana's great interest as a librarian, but he was also interested in making print attractive. A writer in a printers' magazine said some years ago: "Mr. Dana, as librarian of the Free Public Library of Newark, N. J., has probably done more than any other individual in the country to promote the cause of print appreciation among the general public. In his house organ, *The Newarker*, he has reprinted many notable typographic specimens; and with a hand press and a few fonts of type he has himself produced various broadsides and smaller pieces of a kind unique in the country today. These pieces have been exhibited in the library at Newark and elsewhere, and have attracted wide attention, both for their content and for their typographical form." The Newark Library under Mr. Dana's direction was noted for its display of good printing in exhibits and in its own publications. Its bookplates were famous.

In the entrance gallery of the Newark Museum is a portrait plaque of Mr. Dana by John Flanagan, the sculptor. It bears the words: "This Museum is his thought and work."

The museum and the library which Mr. Dana directed, and into which he put so much of himself, were in his thought to the very last. Every day he planned new exhibits and thought up new ways to make the two institutions of greater public interest, of more use to the community. During the last few months Mr. Dana was particularly interested in museum branches, in new methods of museum administration to meet the changing conditions of our time and in art in industry. To the last he was a great reader, as he had been all his life. He knew how to get the most out of books and how to help others to the knowledge and the wisdom which books offer. He wrote much. A list of his writings would fill a good-sized volume. Among his more important writings are:

American Art, A Library Primer, Notes on Bookbinding for Libraries, A Vermont Library, Libraries, Addresses and Essays, The New Museum, The Gloom of the Museum, Installation of a Speaker, Museums and Industries, Library Primer (revised, 1920), *A Plan for a Useful Museum, Literature of Libraries*, 6 v., *"Librarians' Series,"* 6 v., *Suggestions*, 1921.

As an executive Mr. Dana had few equals. He had a remarkable faculty for infecting others with his own enthusiasms, and for developing latent abilities, especially in young people, whom he was always ready to encourage, and he had the unquestioned loyalty of his staff and his associates. He was kindly, tolerant and had a remarkably keen sense of humor. The winning charm of his personality made him sought as a friend.

Mr. Dana was greatly interested in many organizations having to do with libraries, museums, and educational activities generally. He was president of the American Library Association in 1896. He was a member of the New Jersey Library Commission for many years; president of the New Jersey Library Association from 1904 to 1906 and again 1910-1911.

In the Library World

Rural School Libraries in Two Michigan Counties

As one result of library surveys made recently in Barry and Jackson Counties, Michigan, under the direction of the College of Agriculture and Applied Sciences of that State, the necessary steps have been taken in the former county to replace the many separate school libraries with a county system. This is in keeping with the recommendations made in both reports, as indicated by the following statement in one: "A central system of distribution and county-wide cooperation would do wonders for the rural schools."

According to the reports of the surveys mentioned, the small libraries of the rural schools were not meeting the needs of the children. Although some schools had accumulated a number of books, many of these were old supplementary readers and geographies of little present-day value. No additional books had been added to the libraries of the one-teacher schools in Barry County for a number of years, due to the fact that money available for library purposes was used to purchase dictionaries and encyclopedias. These and other facts led the surveyors in each case to recommend that the small school libraries pool their resources and establish a central library capable of providing each school with reading materials as needed.

Rural New-Yorker, a County Library Medium

In placing publicity material designed to create a favorable attitude toward the idea of a county library, one medium which certainly should not be overlooked is the *Rural New-Yorker*, a National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes, published by the Rural Publishing Company of 333 West 30th Street, New York, and now in its eighty-eighth volume. As its subtitle indicates, the magazine's circulation is national, not only state-wide, and its editorial pages are alert to every development likely to prove beneficial to residents in country districts. The editorials in one number early this year commented on abandoned farms, young people's clubs, marketing of farm products, and the personal influence of rural school teachers. An excellent article on the potentialities of the county library might be evolved by using only those four factors in rural life as a text.

A Demonstration of County Work

Since May, 1927, The Wilmington Institute of Wilmington, Del., has conducted a demonstration of county library work in rural New Castle County with funds given to it by a public-spirited woman. During the last session of the State Legislature, a bill, unanimously approved by Representatives and Senators, was passed authorizing the Levy Court of New Castle County to enter into contracts with The Wilmington Institute for the support of a County Library.

The Wilmington Institute asked for $6,000 for the first appropriation and through the influence that was brought to bear on the Levy Court (by local granges, Parent Teacher's associations, children in the rural schools, and influential citizens) this amount was included in the budget of the Levy Court for the fiscal year beginning July 1. The same amount will be given by the woman who has borne the entire expense of the demonstration.

Aid for County Libraries

At the meeting held on May 11, 1929, the trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund expressed an interest in giving aid toward the development of county libraries in the South which will serve the entire population—rural and urban, colored and white. It is expected that a small number of counties, well distributed, will be selected for the purpose of making demonstrations. Local authorities will be expected to provide adequate buildings. Contributions from the fund are to be used exclusively to supplement local funds.

Financial Support for Rural Libraries

The *Rural School Circular No. 31*, issued by the United States Department of the Interior, has information of great value to public libraries, especially those having county libraries. Miss Edith A. Lathrop, Assistant Specialist in Rural Education, has prepared an article for this number on "State Laws Concerning Financial Support for Rural Libraries." Miss Lathrop covers the following phases of the subject: Support Required or Specifically Permitted; Support for Establishment; State Support for Maintenance; County Support for Maintenance; Local District Support for Maintenance; Conditions Under Which Support Is Granted, and Material Other Than Books Purchased with School Library Funds.

A List of Health Magazines in the United States

Compiled by the National Health Library, New York City

STATE HEALTH MAGAZINES (*Cont.*)

Missouri

Missouri Public Health News, State Board of Health of Missouri, Jefferson City, Mo. Monthly. Free in State.

Popular health articles and articles of local interest. Statistics. (20 p.)

New Hampshire

Health, State Board of Health, Concord, N. H. Monthly.

Articles and news notes. (15 p.)

New Jersey

Public Health News, Department of Health, Trenton, N. J. Monthly. Free.

Signed articles on public and community health. Notes and reports of bureaus. (40 p.)

Progressive Midwife, Department of Health, Bureau of Child Hygiene, Trenton, N. J. Quarterly.

Special subjects of interest to midwives. (12 p.)

Health Bulletin, New Jersey Tuberculosis League, 9-11 Franklin Street, Newark, N. J. Quarterly. Sent to members.

Short articles on personal and public health, as well as tuberculosis prevention. (12 p.)

New Mexico

Weekly Bulletin, Bureau of Public Health, Santa Fé, N. M. Weekly.

Mimeographed sheets. Brief article on timely subjects of interest to health officers. Statistics.

New York

Health News, State Department of Health, Albany, N. Y. Weekly.

About 4 pages of brief comments and news notes.

Monthly Vital Statistics Review, State Department of Health, Albany, N. Y.

Editor, J. V. DePorte. (16 p.)

Radio Health Talks, State Department of Health, Albany, N. Y.

One page. Released every Saturday.

Industrial Hygiene Bulletin, State Department of Labor, Albany, N. Y. Issued by Bureau of Industrial Hygiene, 124 East 28th Street, New York City. Monthly.

Short articles "to acquaint medical profession, employers and employees in industry with the industrial hygiene side of conditions as they affect workers." (4 p.)

Continued from the July, 1929, Library Journal.

North Carolina

Health Bulletin, State Board of Health, Raleigh, N. C. Monthly. Free in State.

Articles by authorities on public and personal hygiene. (30 p.)

North Dakota

Pennant, North Dakota Tuberculosis Association, Bismarck, N. D. Monthly.

Editorials and articles, mostly reprints, on personal and community health, as well as tuberculosis. News notes.

Ohio

Ohio Health News, State Department of Health, Columbus, Ohio. Semi-monthly.

News items of local interest. (4 p.)

Bulletin, Ohio Public Health Association, 72 South Fourth Street, Columbus, Ohio. Monthly.

Notes on public health work and tuberculosis prevention in Ohio. (4 p.)

Oregon

Monthly Bulletin, Bureau of Public Health Nursing and Child Hygiene, State Board of Health, Portland, Ore.

Announcements, news notes, and usually one signed article of interest to public health nurses. Twelve mimeographed pages.

Health First, Oregon Tuberculosis Association, 310 Fitzpatrick Building, Portland, Ore. Bi-monthly. Free.

Primarily devoted to tuberculosis campaign, but includes a department on Health Education and news notes. (20 p.)

Tennessee

Health Briefs, State Department of Public Health, Nashville, Tenn. Monthly.

Health notes and vital statistics. (4 p.)

Public Health Nurses News Letter, State Department of Public Health, Bureau of Child Hygiene, Nashville, Tenn. Monthly.

Ten mimeographed pages of timely topics, notices of meetings, news notes, etc.

Texas

Weekly News Letter, State Department of Health, Austin, Texas. Weekly.

Short, popular articles. Three mimeographed pages.

Queries and Quips, State Department of Health, Austin, Texas. Weekly.

Popular health selections, poems and jokes. Two mimeographed pages.

Gleaner, State Department of Health, Bureau of Child Hygiene, Austin, Texas. Monthly.

Twenty-five mimeographed pages containing news items from the Texas field of public health nursing.

Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania's Health, Pennsylvania Department of Health, Harrisburg, Pa. Editor, J. C. Funk, M.D. Bi-monthly. Free in State.

Signed articles on public and personal hygiene. (30 p.)

Vital Statistics Bulletin, Pennsylvania Department of Health, Harrisburg, Pa. Editor, Florence G. Hardy. Monthly.

Twelve mimeographed pages.

Nursing Bulletin, Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Nursing, Harrisburg, Pa. Monthly.

Four mimeographed pages of interest to bureau nurses.

Bulletin, Pennsylvania Tuberculosis Society, 409 Social Service Building, 311 South Juniper Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Monthly.

Bulletin primarily devoted to tuberculosis work, but some of the articles are of more general interest. (12 p.)

Virginia

Health Bulletin, Department of Health, Richmond, Va. Monthly.

Popular articles. Notes. (12 p.)

Echo, State Department of Health, Bureau of Child Health, Richmond, Va. Irregular.

Fifteen mimeographed pages containing information and news notes for State public health nurses.

Washington

Health Pilot, Washington Tuberculosis Association, 918-20 Terminal Sales Building, Seattle, Wash. Editor, Mrs. B. B. Buchanan. Monthly except July and August. Free.

Articles on tuberculosis prevention and health education. (12 p.)

Thermometer, Washington State Department of Health, Division of Public Health Nursing and Child Hygiene, Seattle, Wash. Irregular.

Ten mimeographed pages containing short articles on various phases of public health, reports of meetings, bibliographies, jokes, etc.

West Virginia

Quarterly Bulletin, State Department of Health, Charleston, W. Va. Quarterly.

Special articles and reports of divisions. (30 p.)

Wisconsin

Bulletin, State Board of Health, Madison, Wis. Quarterly.

Short articles on public health problems. (30 p.)

Bulletin, Wisconsin State Board of Health, Bureau of Child Welfare and Bureau of Public Health Nursing, Madison, Wis. Quarterly.

Ten to fifteen mimeographed pages containing notices of appointments and resignations, extracts from narrative reports, convention news, etc.

Crusader, Wisconsin Anti-tuberculosis Association, Health Service Building, Milwaukee, Wis. Editor, Hoyt E. Dearholt, M.D. Monthly except July and August. $0.50 a year.

Primarily articles and notes on tuberculosis prevention. (15 p.)

LOCAL HEALTH MAGAZINES

Health Education Service, American Public Health Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

A syndicated service of cartoons and articles offered to health and other organizations to send out under their own names. Many local health departments are using this service. Complete monthly service—8 plates ready for printing, $25 per month; limited monthly service—4 plates ready for printing, $15 per month.

Alameda County, Cal.

Alameda County Public Health News. Public health center of Alameda County, 121 East Eleventh Street, Oakland, Cal. Monthly. Free.

Articles on public health, school health, editorials and notes. (15 p.)

Auburn, N. Y.

Monthly Report. Department of Health. Free.

Statistics. (4 p.)

Baltimore, Md.

Monthly Morbidity and Mortality Statistics. City Health Department.

Two mimeographed pages.

Boston, Mass.

Monthly Bulletin. Health Department.

Articles on personal and community hygiene, news notes and statistics. (25 p.)

Brockton, Mass.

Summary of Statistics. Board of Health. Monthly. (4 p.)

Brookline, Mass.

Health Bulletin. Board of Health. Quarterly.

Short popular articles, news notes and statistics. (4 p.)

Buffalo, N. Y.

Sanitary Bulletin. Department of Health. Monthly.

Short articles on personal and public health, and statistics. (8 p.)

Cattaraugus County, N. Y.

Bulletin. Cattaraugus County Board of Health, 411 Exchange Bank Building, Olean, N. Y. Five times a year.

Short articles of local and popular interest. (8 p.)

Chicago, Ill.

Chicago's Health. Chicago School of Sanitary Instruction, City Hall, 119 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. Editor, A. H. Kegel, M.D. Weekly.

Lectures prepared for the Chicago School of Sanitary Instruction. (8 p.)

Cincinnati, Ohio

Cincinnati's Health. Board of Health. Editor, William H. Peters, M.D. Published irregularly. Free.

Articles on disease prevention and control, the work of the Board of Health's various bureaus, etc. (12 p.)

Colorado Springs, Colo.

Monthly Report. City Department of Public Health and Sanitation.

One short health article and statistics. (8 p.)

Dayton, Ohio

Health. Division of Health, Department of Public Welfare. Editor, A. O. Peters, M.D. Monthly.

Short articles on disease prevention and control, personal and public health; rating of the cleanliness of eating and drinking utensils in various restaurants; vital statistics; milk reports. (8 p.)

Denver, Colo.

Denver's Health. Bulletin of Denver Public Health Council. Edited and financed by the Denver Tuberculosis Society. Monthly. (4 p.)

Detroit, Mich.

City Health. Department of Health. Editor, H. A. I. Andries. Monthly.

Articles on public health problems, reports of Bureaus and statistics. (16 p.)

Weekly Health Bulletin. Department of Health. Editor, C. E. Buck, D.P.H. Free.

Mimeographed—generally two pages with short articles of local interest and statistical material.

Fall River, Mass.

Monthly Bulletin. Board of Health. Free.

Statistics chiefly. One or two brief articles on health and sanitation usually with reference to local conditions. (4 p.)

Galveston, Texas

Monthly Bulletin. Department of Health. Free.

Statistics and popular articles. (10 p.)

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Monthly Bulletin. Department of Public Welfare, Health Division. Monthly. Free.

Statistics. (4 p.)

Kansas City, Mo.

Kansas City's Health. Health Conservation Association, 1020 McGee Street, Kansas City, Mo. Editor-in-chief, Albert H. Jewell. Monthly. Free.

Popular articles on public health, personal hygiene and social hygiene and news notes. (4 p.)

Lincoln, Neb.

Bulletin. Department of Health. Monthly.

Short articles and statistics. (10 p.)

Los Angeles County, Cal.

Health News. County Health Department and the Los Angeles County Public Health Association, 132 West First Street, Los Angeles, Cal. Editor, T. H. Sierks. Monthly.

Public health notes of local interest. (4 p.)

Milwaukee, Wis.

Bulletin. Milwaukee Health Department, School of Health and Sanitary Science. Monthly.

Popular articles. (12 p.)

New Haven, Conn.

Health. Department of Health. Monthly.

Short articles on disease prevention, laboratory reports and statistics. (12 p.)

New Orleans, La.

Monthly Bulletin. Municipal Health Department.

Reports of divisions. (12 p.)

New York City, N. Y.

Weekly Bulletin. City Department of Health, 505 Pearl Street, New York City, N. Y. 10 cents a year.

Notes on public health in New York City. Statistics. (8 p.)

Better Times. Editor, George J. Hecht; Managing Editor, Gertrude Springer, 151 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y. Weekly from Sept. 15 to June 15. $3.50.

Issues published the first week of each month are in magazine form and may be obtained separately for $2 a year.

Articles and notes mainly on social work—but also some of interest to public health workers.

Newark, N. J.

Monthly Bulletin. Department of Health. Monthly.

One long article. Statistics. (16 p.)

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Better Health. Tuberculosis Society of Oklahoma City and County, 401 Elks Building, Oklahoma City, Okla. Monthly.

Articles, some signed, on tuberculosis campaign and allied subjects. (4 p.)

Paterson, N. J.

Monthly Bulletin. Board of Health.

Mostly statistics. Brief articles of local interest. (8 p.)

Philadelphia, Pa.

Monthly Bulletin. Department of Public Health.

Signed articles principally on community health problems. Statistics. (15 p.)

Philadelphia Health Council and Tuberculosis Committee Memorandum.

The campaign against tuberculosis in Philadelphia. (8 p.)

Racine, Wis.

Yours for Health, Board of Health. Monthly.

Health news and notes. Statistics. (4 p.)

Rochester, N. Y.

Bulletin. Health Bureau, Department of Public Safety.

Chiefly information regarding communicable diseases. Statistics. (10 p.)

Sacramento, Cal.

Health Department Bulletin. Monthly.

Statistics. (4 p.)

St. Louis, Mo.

Bulletin. St. Louis Health Department, Municipal Courts Building, St. Louis, Mo. Irregular.

Short articles and notes on sanitation and disease. (15 p.)

Vital Statistics. Department of Public Welfare, Division of Health, Municipal Courts Building.

Monthly statement of vital statistics, reported cases of certain communicable diseases, local meteorology, etc. (12 p.)

St. Paul, Minn.

Monthly Bulletin. Bureau of Health. Monthly.

Statistics. (10 p.)

Salt Lake City, Utah

Statement of Vital Statistics. Salt Lake City Board of Health, Public Safety Building, State and First South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah. Monthly. (6 p.)

San Antonio, Texas

Vital Statistics. San Antonio Health Department. Monthly. (8 p.)

Seattle, Wash.

Seattle's Health and Sanitation. Department of Health and Sanitation, Public Safety Building, Seattle, Wash. Monthly.

Short popular articles, some signed. (4 p.)

Syracuse, N. Y.

Department of Health. Weekly.

Post card. Comments on communicable diseases.

Better Health. Department of Health. Monthly. Free.

Short articles on health activities, mainly about work in the city and statistics. (8 p.)

"Children" Becomes "The Parents' Magazine"

THE name of *Children, The Parents' Magazine* has been changed to *The Parents' Magazine.* The policy of the publication will remain unchanged.

Among the institutions officially interested in the magazine and cooperating in its publication are Teachers College Columbia University; University of Minnesota, State University of Iowa and Yale University.

League of Young Librarians Quarterly Journal

Toshokan Kenyû is a quarterly journal of the League of Young Librarians, with headquarters at 5 Andôjibashi-dôri IV, Minami-ku, Osaka, Japan. Its main objective is to promote better library service throughout the whole of Japan. Mr. Fujio Mamiya, a member of the American Library Association, is the editor and also business manager. The first number appeared in January, 1928, and the current issue is Vol. 2, No. 2, April, 1929. Although the text is largely in Japanese, English words and articles can be occasionally found. For the past issues there were articles about Classification, Cataloguing, Photostating, Bibliography, Book-mending, Library Training, International Library Cooperation, etc., etc. The price for one year is 6 yen, or $3 gold; for each number, 1.50 yen, or 75 cents gold.

C. B. KWEI,
Gest Chinese Research Library,
McGill University Library, Montreal.

For sale—*St. Nicholas* Magazine vols. 1-6. $10.00 each. Apply to E. L. S. care LIBRARY JOURNAL.

The August Forecast

A check list of books of general interest whose publication date falls during the coming month.

(Exact date of issue is given when known)

Biography, Literature and Drama

Brinton, Anny Cox. *Maphaeus Virgil and His Thirteenth Book of the Aeneid.* Stanford University Press.

Donnay, Maurice. *Lysistrate, a Play.* Knopf (16th). $2.

Finger, Charles J. *A Man for A' That.* Stratford. $3.

Graham, Stephen. *Peter the Great.* Simon & Schuster. $3.

Horan, Kenneth. *Parnassus en Route; an Anthology.* Macmillan (13th). $2.50.

Legouis and Cazamian. *A History of English Literature.* (New edition in one volume). Macmillan (27th). $7.50.

Leonard, Jonathan Norton. *The Life of Charles Steinmetz.* Doubleday, Doran (30th). $2.75.

Business and Technical

Dana, J. D., and Ford, W. E. *Manual of Mineralogy* (Fourteenth edition). Wiley (1st).

Harding, L. A., and Willard, A. C. *Mechanical Equipment of Buildings.* Wiley (1st).

Hillebrand, W. F., and Lundell, G. E. G. *Inorganic Analysis with Special Reference to the Analysis of Metals, Minerals and Rocks.* Wiley (15th).

Lancelot, W. H. *Handbook of Teaching Skills.* Wiley (1st).

Schmucker, Samuel C. *Heredity and Parenthood.* Macmillan (13th). $2.50.

Stahl, C. J. *Electric Street Lighting.* Wiley (1st).

Fiction

Deeping, Warwick. *Roper's Row.* Knopf (2nd). $2.50.

Detzer, Karl. *The Broken 3.* Bobbs-Merrill. $2.50.

Gale, Zona. *Borgia.* Knopf (30th). $2.50.

Glasgow, Ellen. *They Stooped to Folly.* Doubleday, Doran (1st). $2.50.

Haldeman-Julius, Marcet and E. *Violence.* Simon and Schuster. $2.50.

Heyer, Georgette. *The Masqueraders.* Longmans, Green (7th). $2.

Hoyt, Nancy. *Bright Intervals.* Knopf (16th). $2.50.

Johnson, Owen. *Sacrifice.* Longmans, Green (21st). $2.

Logan, Agnes. *The Necessary Man.* Bobbs-Merrill. $2.50.

MacKaye, Percy. *Weathergoose-Woo!* Longmans, Green (21st). $2.

McLaughlin, Fred. *Vale of Aragon.* Bobbs-Merrill. $2.

Matson, Norman. *Dr. Fogg.* Macmillan (13th). $2.

Miln, Louise Jordan. *By Soochow Waters.* Stokes (22nd). $2.

Nathan, George Jean. *Monks and Monks.* Knopf (30th). $2.50.

Noel, Lady Augusta. *From Generation to Generation.* Stokes (22nd). $2.

Norris, Kathleen. *Red Silence.* Doubleday, Doran (30th). $2.

Perkins, Kenneth. *Gold.* Stokes (8th). $2.

Perry, Stella G. S. *Extra Girl.* Stokes (22nd). $2.

Queen, Ellery. *The Roman Hat Mystery.* Stokes (15th). $2.

Salt, Sarah. *Sense and Sensuality.* Payson and Clarke (10th). $2.50.

Sayers, Dorothy L. *Omnibus of Crime.* Payson and Clarke (10th). $3.

Schisgall, Oscar. *Barron Exell; Crime Breaker.* Longmans, Green (21st). $2.

Schnitzler, Arthur B. *Short Stories.* Simon and Schuster. $2.50.

Storm, Hans Otto. *Full Measure.* Macmillan (6th). $2.50.

Theiss, Frank. *Farewell to Paradise.* Knopf (2nd). $2.

Woodhill, Thelma. *Love Story.* Simon and Schuster. $2.

Juvenile

Ackley, Edith F. *Marionettes.* Stokes (15th). $2.50.

Ashmun, Margaret. *David and the Bear Man.* Macmillan. $2.

Baynes, Ernest Harold. *My Buffalo Team.* Macmillan. $1.75.

Bufano, Remo. *The Show Book of Remo Bufano.* Macmillan. $2.50.

Coatsworth, Elizabeth J. *Sun's Diary.* Macmillan. $2.

—— *Toutou in Bondage.* Illus. by Handforth. Macmillan. $2.25.

Coit, Dorothy. *The Ivory Throne of Persia.* Stokes (22nd). $3.

Chandler, Anna Curtis. *Story Lives of Master Artists.* Stokes (15th). $2.50.

Coolidge, Albert S. *Building a Model Railway.* Macmillan. $2.
Dombrowski, Katrina von. *Fat Camel of Bagdad.* Macmillan. $2.
Fowler, Harold and Mary. *Picture Book of Sculpture.* Macmillan. $2.50.
Geiser, Florence. *Adventures of Kasperle by Siebe.* Illus. by Dobias. Macmillan. $3.50.
Gilkison, Grace. *Two Mice and a King.* Macmillan. $1.
Hess, Fjeril. *The Magic Switch.* Illus. by Neva K. Brown. Macmillan. $2.
Hill, Helen, and Maxwell, Violet. *The Golden Goat.* Macmillan. $1.75.
Jacobi, Elizabeth P. *Adventures of Andris.* Macmillan. $2.50.
Kauffman, Andy. *Tigers and Things.* Macmillan. $2.25.
Kneen, Orville H. *Young Pioneers on Western Trails.* Stokes (15th). $2.
Lenski, Lois. *Two Brothers and Their Animal Friends.* Stokes (15th). $1.50.
Mackall, Lawton and Ruth. *Poodle Ooodle of Doodle Farm.* Stokes (8th). $1.25.
Morrison, Lucille. *The Attic Child.* Stokes (8th). $1.75.
Pitz, Henry. *Olaf the Glorious,* by Robert Leighton. Macmillan. $1.75.
Porter, Victor W. *Practical Candy Making.* Stokes (22nd). $2.50.
Pyne, Mable. *From Morning to Night.* Stokes (15th). $1.50.
Singmaster, Elsie. *You Make Your Own Luck.* Longmans, Green (7th). $2.
Skipper, Mervyn. *The Jungle Meeting Pool.* Stokes (22nd). $1.50.
Smith, Arthur D. Howden. *Grey Maiden: the Story of a Sword Through the Ages.* Longmans, Green (7th).
Wells, H. G. *Adventures of Tommy.* Stokes (8th). $2.
Yonge, Charlotte. *The Lances of Lynwood.* Illus. by deAngeli. Macmillan. $1.75.
Young, Ella. *Tangle-Coated Horse.* Longmans, Green. $3.50.

Miscellaneous

Baldwin, William H. *The Shopping Book.* Macmillan (13th). $2.50.
Bent, Newell. *American Polo.* Macmillan (13th). $6.50.
Gallichan, Walter M. *Poison of Prudery.* Stratford. $2.50.
Grassus, Benevenutus. *De Oculis: Eorumque Egritudinibus et Curis.* Trans. by Casey A. Wood. Stanford Univ. Press. $5.
Haldeman-Julius, E. *The Big American Parade.* Stratford. $3.
Kirkwood, Dr. J. E. *Northern Rocky Mountain Trees and Shrubs.* Stanford Univ. Press.
McCabe, Joseph. *The Story of Religious Controversy.* Stratford. $5.
Mears, Eliot Grinnell. *Greece Today.* Stanford Univ. Press.
Reynolds, Helen. *Dutch Houses in the Hudson Valley Before 1776.* Payson and Clarke (15th). $15.
Ribera, Julian. *Music in Ancient Arabia and Spain.* Trans. by Hogue and Leffingwell. Stanford Univ. Press.
Richet, Prof. Charles. *The Impotence of Man.* Stratford. $2.
Sherlock, Chesla. *The World's Debt to the United States.* Stratford. $3.50.

British Museum Catalogue of Printed Books

THE complete new edition of the British Museum Catalogue of Printed Books will be printed if 200 subscribers can be secured in America by Nov. 1, 1929. This new edition will include all the entries in the original edition of 1881-1900 with corrections and the accessions down to approximately the date of publication.

The Rockefeller Foundation is prepared to make a grant to the Bibliographical Society of America that will make it possible to give a discount of 20 per cent below the lowest price mentioned by the British Museum. The lowest price mentioned by the British Museum was £2 10s. per volume for 160 volumes, publications to extend over at least 8 years. This would mean a total outlay of $2,000 distributed over 8 years, or $250 per year. With the reduction in price made possible by the grant of the Rockefeller Foundation this would be:

A total outlay of $1,600 distributed over 8 years, or $200 a year.

There is one aspect of the British Museum Catalogue which should be of special interest to the smaller libraries. The new edition of the British Museum Catalogue will present the largest collection of titles ever printed. It will tell an inquirer what any author has written. Used in connection with the Union Catalogue being compiled on cards at the Library of Congress, it should prove a boon to the small library. The Union Catalogue at the Library of Congress already numbers several million cards, and is rapidly growing.

It is barely possible that the number of volumes may be 4 or 5 more than 160, and that the time of publication may extend over 10 or 12 years. Should the longer time be required it will reduce the burden per year. Subscriptions should be sent to Mr. F. W. Faxon, Treasurer, Bibliographical Society of America, 83 Francis Street, Boston, Mass.

The Open Round Table

What Two Dollars Will Do!

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

The librarians who are tempted to spend $10 for a copy of *Who's Who in American Education* may be interested in learning the basis upon which the selection of individuals to be included in the *Who's Who* was made. A letter has been received by Iowa State College with a "Data Blank" to be filled out. The following is the statement made:

"Enter my biography in the 1929 edition of *Who's Who in American Education.* I understand that a copy of the biography will be submitted to me for my approval before publication. Enclosed please find check for $2 to cover the cost of the biography and to be applied to the cost of a copy of the 1929 volume (ready in November, 1929, price $10 per copy). In case I do not desire a copy of the volume at the time of publication, I will not be obligated any further to purchase a copy of the same."

Apparently, those who are willing to spend $2 have their names included; those who are not are excluded. This basis will naturally affect the value of the work.

Yours very truly,
CHARLES H. BROWN.

The Paris Library School

WORD has come from Paris that the Alumni Association of the Library School will care for the school property and correspondence until the autumn, when it is hoped that an American university will see its way clear to continuing the school. The following memorandum of agreement was signed on June 12:

"The American Library Association has concluded the five years' operation of the Ecole de Bibliothécaires which it undertook when the School was started. Three universities are interested in carrying on the work, but negotiations are not yet completed.

"During the summer, while the School is closed, the property and the correspondence are in the hands of the officers of the Association des Anciens Elèves de l'Ecole de Bibliothécaires, at the present address.

"Signed: M. P. Parsons, *Resident Director, Ecole de Bibliothécaires.*
M-M. Famin, *Présidente de l'Association des Anciens Elèves de l'Ecole Bibliothécaires.*
Yvonne Oddon, *Vice-Présidente.*
Carl H. Milam, *Secretary, American Library Association.*"

D. C. Numbers in the Code for Classifiers

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

The attention of the compiler of the *Code for Classifiers* has been called to a possible misunderstanding of the function of the D. C. numbers printed in the margins of the pages, namely: These numbers may be mistaken to indicate the classification in the Decimal Classification of the topic discussed in the rule to which they are attached. Nothing could be further from the intention of the author than such an interpretation of these numbers.

In the foreword, after saying that the alphabetical arrangement, used in the mimeographed edition of the Code in 1914, had been changed to a systematic one, the author says: "The sequence of topics now follows the sequence of classes in the *Decimal Classification* of Dr. Melvil Dewey, so far as the character of the topics has permitted." The sole purpose of the Dewey number is to enable the classifier to locate readily the topic of which he is in search, without recourse to the index. Nothing is implied, or should be inferred from the Dewey number, as to the disposition that the D. C. system makes of the topic in question. In many cases—e.g., poetry (both poems and criticism), individual authors, wars—topics are grouped together for comparison that in any system of classification would be scattered all through it. The Dewey number for the general subject is added to keep these groups in intelligible order. If the D. C. ruling is mentioned at all it is either in the text of the rule or in a note.

In discussing some points of classification reference has occasionally been made to possible expansions of Dewey numbers; or a decimal figure has been used as a brief way of designating the ruling followed in the library reporting upon it. These numbers are not official rulings of the D. C. Office.

WM. STETSON MERRILL.

World War Posters Wanted!

AT the present time the Morgan Park Military Academy of Morgan Park, Chicago, Ill., are gathering together a collection of World War posters to be properly mounted and placed where they can be of some value. Would any librarians who have preserved such posters communicate with Hugh S. Price, Assistant to the Superintendent of the Morgan Park Military Academy at the above address.

Among Librarians

Librarian Receives Doctor of Literature Degree

CENTRAL COLLEGE conferred upon Henry O. Severance, librarian of the University of Missouri, the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature at the annual commencement at Fayette, June 5, 1929. The degree was presented by H. C. Penn and is the second honorary recognition made Mr. Severance.

Ruth Cowgill, Head of the Foreign Department of the Providence Public Library, Rhode Island, died July 6 at the Homeopathic Hospital, Providence. Miss Cowgill came to the Providence Public Library after having served as Chief of the Foreign Division of the Detroit Public Library, Michigan.

Mary Bostwick Day, librarian of the National Safety Council for the past ten years, has resigned and is at her home, 1962 East 71st Place, Chicago.

Elnora Edgar has resigned as assistant librarian of Baylor College to accept the position of assistant librarian of the Harris County Public Library, Houston, Tex.

Mrs. Adeline True Faxon, wife of Frederick W. Faxon, died suddenly June 17th at her home in Roslindale. She had been a member of the A. L. A. since 1900, and had attended twenty conferences.

Edwin M. Fitzroy, librarian of the Indiana State Normal School, announces the legal changing of his name. He was formerly named Edwin M. Pfutzenreuter.

James Goodwin Hodgson who since 1925 has been directing the reorganization of the Library of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy, under a grant of funds from the International Education Board completes his period of service this autumn and returns to the United States. Mr. Hodgson will be succeeded as head of the library by Sigmund von Frauendorfer.

Anna Frances Hoover, for thirty years librarian of the Galesburg Public Library, Illinois, has been awarded the honorary degree of Master of Arts by Knox College.

Isabel G. Horne, library organizer in the Michigan State Library, will become school library supervisor in the Extension Division of the Michigan State Library.

Alice James, formerly assistant librarian of Georgia State Teachers' College, Athens, Ga., will become loan librarian of the University of Mississippi Library on Sept. 1.

Angeline McNeill, for several years cataloger in the University of Illinois Library, will become catalog librarian of the University of Mississippi Library on Sept. 1.

Aimee M. Peters, Syracuse '22, is head cataloger at the Palo Alto Public Library, California.

Miss Alice E. Sanborn, Pratt '98, retired in June from the post of librarian of the Frances Folsom Cleveland Library of Wells College to become Librarian Emeritus. Miss Sanborn has held this position for 28 years.

Beatrice Winser, for many years assistant librarian of the Free Public Library, Newark, N. J., has been appointed librarian.

THE CALENDAR

Aug. 22-29—Fourth Annual Conference, World Conference on Adult Education, Cambridge, England.

Aug. 29-31—Pacific Northwest Library Association, Annual Meeting at Spokane, Wash.

Sept. 18-19—New Hampshire Library Association, Annual Meeting at Concord, N. H.

Sept. 24-25—Vermont Library Association, Annual Meeting at Springfield, Vt.

Oct. 3-5—Michigan Library Association, Annual Meeting at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Oct. 7-12—New York Library Association, Annual Meeting at Lake Placid, N. Y.

Oct. 9-11—Ohio Library Association, Annual Meeting at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Oct. 9-11—Wisconsin Library Association, Annual Meeting at Wausau, Wis.

Oct. 10-11—Colorado Library Association, Annual Meeting at Greeley, Colo.

Oct. 16-18—Illinois Library Association, Annual Meeting at Urbana, Ill.

Oct. 17-18—Nebraska Library Association, Annual Meetings at Beatrice, Neb.

Oct. 17-19—Missouri Library Association will meet at Jefferson City, Mo.

Oct. 21-22—Southeastern Library Association, Special Meeting at Chapel Hill, N. C.

Oct. 22-25—Pennsylvania Library Association, Annual Meeting at Pocono Manor, Pocono Summit Station, Pa.

Oct. 23-25—Indiana Library Association, Annual Meeting at Gary, Ind.

Oct. 30-Nov. 2—Texas Library Association, Biennial Meeting at Waco, Tex.

Nov. 7-8—Indiana Library Trustees Association will meet at Indianapolis, Ind.

Opportunities

No charge is made to LIBRARY JOURNAL *subscribers for insertion of notices in this department.*

United States Civil Service Examinations

The United States Civil Service Commission announces the following open competitive examinations:

JUNIOR LIBRARIAN
(For Men and Women)
UNDER LIBRARY ASSISTANT
(For Men Only)

Applications for junior librarian and under library assistant must be on file with the Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., not later than Aug. 27.

The examinations are to fill vacancies in the Departmental Service, Washington, D. C., and in positions requiring similar qualifications.

The entrance salaries are $2,000 a year for junior librarian, and $1,440 a year for under library assistant. Higher-salaried positions are filled through promotion.

Competitors for junior librarian will be rated on library economy, cataloging, classification, bibliography and modern languages. Competitors for under library assistant will be rated on mental tests and elementary library economy.

Full information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or from the secretary of the United States Civil Service Board of Examiners at the post office or customhouse in any city.

Experienced cataloger, university graduate, wishes position in a large public or university library. N-11.

Wanted October 1—Cataloger for a college library. College and library school graduate with some experience preferred. Salary $1,560 to start. N-12.

Wanted—Assistant in library near New York. Experience in work with children and some training. Salary, $1,500. N-13.

Wanted—Experienced reference librarian for University of British Columbia, Canada. Student enrollment 2200. Book collection, 75,000. Duties to commence on or before October 1. Give qualifications fully and state salary expected. Send replies to Librarian, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada.

Wanted—Experienced cataloger to reorganize the catalog department of a large Mid-Western university library. Must have library training and experience. Salary $2,400. N-14.

Librarian with seven years' experience in public library, one year in business office, and three years in New York business library desires full or part time position in New York City. Available October 15. N-15.

Young woman with library training and sixteen years' experience in various phases of the work, desires position in Central States. Classifying, order and reference work preferred; also interested in special library organization. M-17.

Librarian with two years' college, two summer sessions in library science and two and a half years' library experience desires change of position. N-16.

Wanted—Experienced cataloger with college and library school training in a public library in Middle West. Minimum salary, $130; maximum salary, $165. N-17.

Wanted—Librarianship of a historical, educational or college library by a librarian with B.L.S. and M.A. and several years' experience. N-18.

Wanted—Position by trained and experienced cataloger as head of department or as special cataloger. N-18.

Young man, university and library school graduate, desires position. Reference work preferred, but will consider other departments. N-19.

Graduate, university and library school, with a B.S. degree, desires position in a public or college library. Two years' experience as general assistant in public library of 8000 volumes. N-20.

Library school graduate with two years of college desires change of position. Has had three years as librarian of high school and six years as librarian of public library. N-10.

Executive position desired near New York by college and library school graduate with over twelve years' experience in the West and Middle West. M-18.

High School Reference Librarian Wanted for the New Bedford High School, New Bedford, Mass. Position to be filled by the Free Public Library of that city. Salary $2,300. College and experience required.

Copies Available

THE A. L. A. reports that it has been able to procure copies of Fargo's *The Library in the School* from a surplus stock which the mimeographers were holding. Copies are again available. The final edition of the book is expected in the early spring.

First Twenty-Two Days Report

THE total circulation of the State Teachers College of Durant, Okla., for the summer term of 1928 was 23,502. The 1929 summer term has been running but twenty-two days and the circulation is 16,772—an increase of over half. The average circulation for one day is 1165, the largest known in the history of the library.

Religious Education Association

THERE was a library section of the Religious Education Association at the Des Moines convention on April 4, 1929. The program was arranged by the A. L. A. office and a report appeared in the May issue of *Religious Education*, the journal of the R. E. A., pages 475-476.

Library Organizations

South Carolina Library Association

THE eighth meeting of the South Carolina Library Association was held in Columbia, S. C., on April 4 and 5, in the Museum of the University of South Carolina. Dr. D. M. Douglas of the university welcomed the members to the city and the address of welcome was given by Mr. R. B. Herbert who later read the act, signed by the Governor, providing for the creation of a State Public Library Association, consisting of a Board of Directors of five members, with terms of office ranging from one to five years of service, a new member being appointed each year, for the purpose of creating public sentiment in establishing public libraries throughout the State. "Culture in a Democracy" was the subject of an address given by Dr. Wilson Gee of the University of Virginia. An interesting feature of the session was the presentation of a gavel made from the wood of a school house where Henry Timrod once taught. This was the gift of Mrs. Henry L. Buck, President, who gave a brief history of the Association. Dr. W. E. Gonzales, Editor of *The State*, presided at the dinner session, at which varied short sketches were given. Dr. E. C. L. Adams gave a selection from his writings. Mrs. Peterkin and Mr. J. W. McSpadden were other writers who were present. On the following day, representatives from publishing houses gave "A New Field for Juvenile Literature" and "Book Buying from a Publisher's Point of View." The officers elected for the following year are as follows: President, Mr. R. B. Herbert, Columbia, S. C.; Vice-President, Mrs. Helen S. Torrence, University of South Carolina Library; Secretary, Miss Lucy Hampton, Columbia Public Library; Treasurer, Miss Ora Willia, Coker College.

MARGUERITE V. DOGGETT,
Secretary.

United Staff Associations

THE United Staff Associations of the Public Libraries of the City of New York" has been organized, a constitution adopted and the following officers elected: President, Grace A. Conway, New York Public Library; Vice-President, Faith Allen, Brooklyn Public Library; Secretary, Mrs. Olive Whisenant, Queens Borough Public Library; Treasurer, Helen Burdett, Brooklyn Public Library. The members of the Council are Esther Johnston and Dr. Otto Kinkeldey of the New York Public Library; Fannie L. Boies of the Brooklyn Public Library, and Helen C. Donnelly and Mrs. Margaret Bertsch of the Queens Borough Public Library.

Library Extension Legislation, 1929

County Library Laws

(permitting counties to establish libraries)

Passed: Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Oklahoma and Tennessee. (Delaware law is for New Castle County only; the Tennessee law replaces one whose constitutionality was questioned.)

Vetoed by Governor: Washington.

Failed to carry: Idaho and North Dakota.

States without permissive legislation, June 1 (outside New England, which uses the town unit): Florida, Georgia, Idaho, North Dakota, Washington. A bill will be before the Georgia Legislature this summer.

State Library Extension Agencies

Established:

Montana State Library Extension Commission (without appropriation).

New Mexico State Library Extension Service (annual appropriation $2,000; attached to the State Museum).

South Carolina State Public Library Association (with usual duties of a state library commission but without appropriation).

West Virginia Library Commission (without appropriation).

Reorganized:

Colorado Library Commission created by merging the Board of Library Commissioners and the Traveling Library Commission (both of which had very inadequate appropriations) with an increased appropriation.

Washington State Library Committee abolished, the State Library and Traveling Library Department placed under the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Later, the entire appropriation for the Traveling Library Department was vetoed, its book stock placed in charge of the State Librarian, with instructions to call in the books and discontinue service.

New buildings authorized: Indiana and Maine State Libraries.

Appropriations: Some increases have been reported, but full information is not yet available.

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Material Available at Roosevelt Library

THE following list of material is available at the Roosevelt House Library and Museum, 28 East 20th Street, New York, for anyone who wishes to apply:

International Journal of Microscopy, Series 3, Vol. 5 (1895 complete); Vol. 6 (Part 29, January 1896), Vol. 7 (Parts 33, 34, 36-January, April, October, 1897), Series 4, Vol. 3 (Complete); *Transactions of the American Microscopical Society*, 21st annual meeting, August-September, 1898; *Journal of Applied Microscopy*, February, 1898; *Journal of Marine Zoology and Microscopy*, February 1894, May 1894, November 1893; *American Monthly Microscopic Journal*, May 1890, 1893-January-July, September-December, 1894-March, September, 1895-January-February-April-May-June-July-August; *The Microscope*, February 1890, January-May, July to December 1893, January-December 1894; *The Observer*, November 1892, January, February and three copies of March 1894 with Index; January-December 1895; January (2 copies), to December 1896; January, February, May to August 1897; *North American Review*, January, February, April, July, September and October 1890; *Common Objects of the Microscope*, by J. G. Wood; *Evenings at the Microscope*, by P. H. Gosse; *Fresh Water Algæ and the Desmedieæ, Antheridea of a Moss*, by R. N. Ward; *Library Journal* 1924-January, February 15, March, April, May 15, September, October, November, December and Index; 1925-January, February 15, March, April, May, June 1, September, October, November, December; 1926-January, February, March, April, May, September, October, November, December 1; 1927-January, February, March, April 1, May, June, October, December 15; 1928-February, March, April, May, June, September, October, November, December and Index; 1929-January, February 15, March 15, May 1; *A. L. A. Bulletin*, 1924-January, March, May, July and November; 1925-January, March, May and November; 1926-January, March, April, August, September; 1927-February, April, July, August, September; 1928-March, May, June, August, October and Index; 1929-January, February, March, April, May, June.

Lois Shortess, school library supervisor in the Extension Division of the Michigan State Library, Lansing, has resigned her position to accept a similar one in Louisiana. Her resignation takes effect August first.

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INDIA

IN

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A review of the myriad features making up the life of India during last year has now been issued by the India Office. It is the Sixty-third "Statement exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress of India" prepared by the Director of Public Information in the Government of India. The chief topics include Politics during the Year, Country and Town, State and People, Communications, Trade and Commerce, The Indian Statutory Commission, The National Demand.

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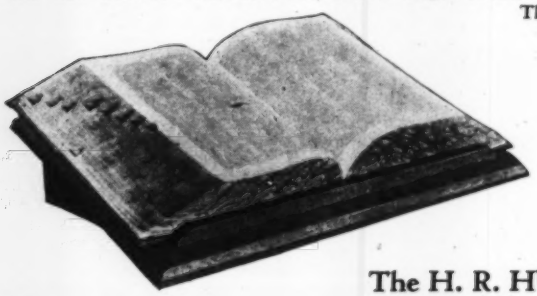

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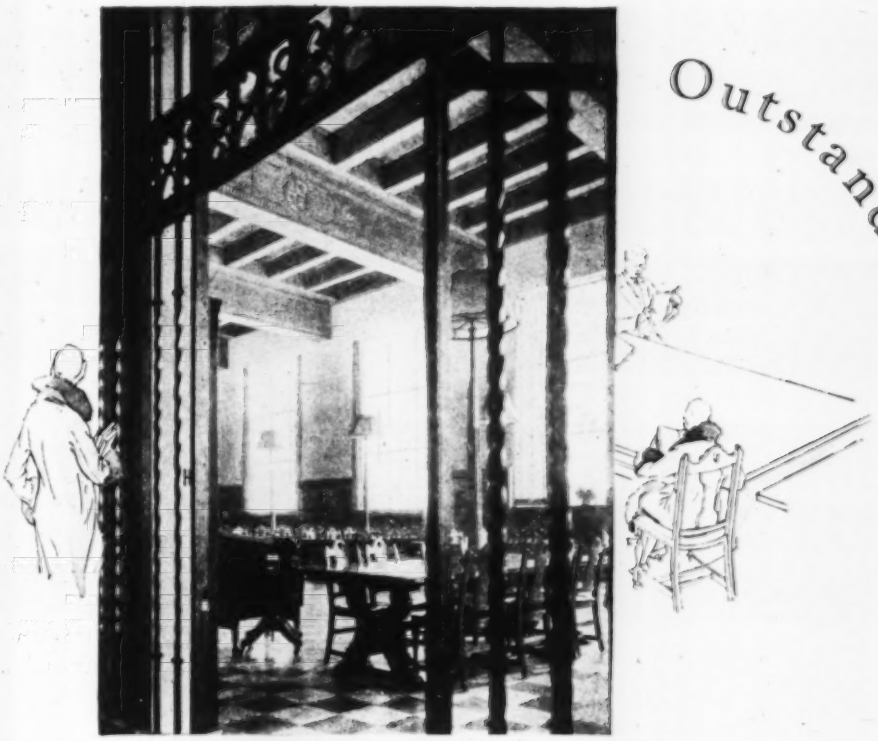

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